The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5506. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Serious Trouble Feared in Paris During the Elections.

Rejection of the Triennial Directory Scheme by the Spanish Cortes.

General Belief of the Speedy Establishment of a Regency with Serrano.

Destructive Fire in Dayton, Ohio—Loss Over Half a Million.

FRANCE.

Revival of the Political Agitation—Excitement in the Liberal Sections.

LONDON, Sunday, May 16—11 P. M.

Telegraphic advices received to-night from Paris show that the political agitation there has revived to-day, and the excitement is very great, especially in those sections of the city where the Liberal Party is strongest. The authorities are taking extraordinary measures of precaution to prevent disorder, and at last accounts no serious trouble had occurred.

The *Pays* (newspaper) announces that a grand popular demonstration is to be made on Monday.

The Election Excitement Subsiding—Precautions Taken by the Authorities.

PARIS, Sunday, May 16.

Election meetings were held in all quarters of Paris yesterday up to a late hour, but the excitement moderated as the day advanced. Late at night some crowds which had collected in the streets, were dispersed by the Police. They made no resistance, and no serious disturbance occurred. The Government has issued a warning which is placarded throughout the city, declaring that the renewal of recent disorderly assemblages and demonstrations will not be tolerated. Minister FORCADE LA ROQUETTE has issued instructions to the Prefects advising them to dissolve any meeting likely to lead to a disturbance of order, and to strictly enforce the law prohibiting the holding of political meetings within five days of the election.

SPAIN.

Rejection of the Triennial Directory Scheme—A Regency to be Created—Trouble With the Cuban Volunteers.

MADRID, Sunday, May 16.

The Cortes yesterday, after a long debate, rejected the proposition for the establishment of a Triennial Directory. It is now confidently believed that a regency will be created, with Marshal SERRANO at its head.

Several members of the Civil Guard, in this city, have been arrested on charges at present unknown.

Trouble has arisen with the volunteers for Cuba, in consequence of the non-payment of their bounties.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

New Banking and Currency Scheme—The National Bank System of the United States Copied—Election of the Bishop of Canada.

OTTAWA, Canada, Friday, May 15.

In the House of Commons last night Hon. Mr. ROSE brought down a series of resolutions on banking and currency, which, if carried into effect, will make a radical change in the banking of the Dominion. The general features of the scheme are copied from the national bank system of the United States, though there is considerable difference in several particulars. The Banknotes and Government legal tenders now in circulation are all to be called in and no more such notes will be issued. The currency is to consist hereafter solely of banknotes, secured by Government debentures. The banks are to purchase Government debentures in such amount as they may severally choose. They are to deposit the debentures in the hands of a Receiver-General in trust, which Receiver-General will give legal-tender notes in the same amount of debentures deposited. The legal-tender notes are to be redeemable at the office of the bank designated upon them, and each bank is always to have on hand to redeem them one dollar in gold to every five dollars of notes in circulation bearing its superscription. Should any bank fail to redeem its notes on presentation, the debentures deposited with the Government are to be made available for their redemption. The banks are to receive interest from the Government on the amount of debentures deposited with the Receiver-General. The act will not come into force until 1870.

MONTREAL, Canada, Saturday, May 15.

The Episcopal Synod and House of Bishops after three days' balloting, have unanimously chosen Rev. ASHLEY OXENDEN, of Kent, England, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada.

GREAT FIRE IN DAYTON.

Burning of the Turner Opera House, Stores and Residences—Sad Loss of Life—Loss by the Fire of from $600,000 to $800,000.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sunday, May 16.

At 1 o'clock this morning Turner's Opera House, in this city, took fire and was entirely destroyed. The building was occupied by MCKEE, WOODWARD & WEEKLY, wholesale grocers; BLACK & FOX, wholesale china and queensware; GROVER & BAKER's Machine Company; a large restaurant and billiard rooms. Nothing was saved but a few sewing machines. The fine residences east of the Opera House, on First-street, of SCHWAB, JOEL ESTABROOK and A. KUHNS were also destroyed. The fire also communicated to the buildings south on Main-street, owned by Mr. OHMER, which were entirely destroyed, including the large furniture establishment of Mr. OHMER and the grocery store of SARDMIER & BROTHER. HERMAN SARDMIER, of the latter firm, while endeavoring to save some of his goods, was crushed to the floor by a portion of the wall falling on him. His brother and several others endeavored to extricate him, but it was impossible. He lived in this condition for a while, when another crash came, burying him in the ruins. His wife and family were present, but no human power could save him. The scene was heartrending. The loss is estimated at between $600,000 and $800,000, and the insurance about $100,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The Opera House was one of the finest in the West, and was owned by J. M. and W. M. TURNER, whose whole loss will be about $250,000, over and above an insurance of $45,000.

The Eddyville Fire—Losses and Insurance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, May 16.

The losses by the fire caused by lightning in Eddyville, Ulster County, yesterday, as far as can be ascertained, are as follows: J. W. Cornell & Co., $15,000; J. H. Lock, $4,500; John Jordan, $3,000; James Connor, $6,000. All were partially insured, except JOHN JORDAN. One horse, belonging to CORNELL & CO., was killed by the lightning.

Stabbing Affray in Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, May 16.

An altercation occurred in this city last evening, during which JAMES H. WASHINGTON (colored) stabbed PATRICK KINNARY (Irish) in the bowels with a pocket-knife. The wound is a dangerous one, and, it is feared, will prove fatal. KINNARY was the aggressor.

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTION.

Proclamation by the President—The Election Ordered for the 6th of July—Separate Votes to be Taken on Certain Clauses of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15.

The President to-day issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, I hereby designate the 6th day of July, 1869, as the time for submitting the Constitution passed by the Convention which met in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the voters of the State registered at the date of such submission, viz.: July 6, 1869, for ratification or rejection; and I submit to a separate vote the fourth clause of section 1, article 3d of said Constitution, which is in the following words:

"Every person who has been a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or who held any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or judicial officer of any State, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemy thereof. This clause shall include the following officers: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Second Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Sheriffs, Sergeant of a city or town, Commissioner of the Revenue, County Surveyors, Constables, Overseers of the Poor, Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Court, Judges of the Court of Hustings, Justices of the County Courts, Mayor, Recorder, Alderman, Councilman of a city or town, Coroners, Escheators, Inspectors of Tobacco and Flour, and Clerks of the Supreme, District, Circuit, and County Courts, and of the Court of Hustings, and Attorneys for the Commonwealth; provided that the Legislature may, by a vote of three-fifths of both Houses, remove the disabilities incurred by this clause from any person included therein by a separate vote on each case."

And I also submit to a separate vote the seventh section of article 3 of the said Constitution, which is in the following words:

"In addition to the foregoing oath of office, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, members of the General Assembly, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Attorney-General and all persons elected to any convention to frame a Constitution for this State, or to amend or revise this Constitution in any manner, and Mayor and Council of any city or town shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, provided the disabilities therein contained may be individually removed by the three-fifths vote of the General Assembly: I ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have never sought or accepted, nor attempted to exercise, the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power or Constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear, or affirm, that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter, so help me God. The above oath shall also be taken by all the city and county officers before entering upon their duties, and by all other State officers not included in the above provision."

I direct the vote to be taken upon each of the above-cited provisions alone, and upon the other portions of the said Constitution in the following manner, viz.: Each voter favoring the ratification of the Constitution, excluding the provisions above quoted, as framed by the Convention of Dec. 3, 1867, shall express his judgment by voting for the Constitution; each voter favoring the rejection of the Constitution, excluding the provisions above quoted, shall express his judgment by voting against the Constitution. Each voter will be allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the provisions above quoted.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fourteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

By the President, U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

GEORGIA.

Continuation of Kuklux Outrages—Murder of Another Member of the Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, May 16.

The colored man who drove the carriage of Hon. JOSEPH ATKINS, when that gentleman was assassinated, is said to have left Warren County early last week, to escape death. When near Thompson's Station he was met and murdered by Kuklux. Reliable information received here announces the murder some weeks ago, in Jefferson County, of Hon. ALEXANDER STONE, one of the expelled members of the Legislature of the same county which Dr. AYER represented. The advice of the Atlanta *New Era* is being literally complied with, as Republicans who desire legal reconstruction in Georgia are rapidly "perishing by the wayside."

Hearing in the Ford-Leader Libel Suit.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sunday, May 16.

In the preliminary hearing of the libel suit preferred by WM. R. FORD, ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and late candidate for renomination, against JNO. W. PITTOCK, proprietor of the Pittsburg *Leader*, Mr. BENJAMIN SINGERLY, State Printer, testified that FORD had approached him several times in such a manner as to lead to the belief that a dividend was expected by Mr. FORD for his influence in preventing the proposed investigation into SINGERLY's account as State Printer. Mr. FORD denies the charges, and the case goes to the higher Court.

The Louisiana Auditorship—Reinstatement of Mr. Wickliffe.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, May 10, 1869.

G. M. Wickliffe, Esq.:

SIR: Sometime since I received information seriously involving your character as Auditor of the State of Louisiana, and which satisfied me that you had been guilty of grave misdemeanors in office. As in duty bound, I placed said information in possession of the District-Attorney of the First District Court, that it might be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury, and such action taken in the premises as the protection of the State and the ends of justice might require. The Grand Jury found against you the indictments for extortion and other offences, and you were arrested thereunder. I felt it my duty under the circumstances to appoint an Auditor *ad interim*. Since then two of the indictments have been tried, and the juries have returned verdicts of "not guilty," and I am reliably informed that the District-Attorney, thinking further prosecutions useless, at the suggestion of the Court, has entered a *nolle prosequi* in each of the untried cases of the State *vs.* G. M. WICKLIFFE.

Whatever my opinions of your guilt, and of the wisdom of the action of the Court in dismissing without trying the other cases against you, its action precludes further steps on my part in opposition to your tenure of office, and at the same time relieves me of further responsibility in the premises. Mr. GRAHAM, a notary public, under whose seal the keys of the Auditor's office are now, and under whose seal also is the package of papers found by the Police in the attic of the Auditor's office, is instructed to deliver the keys to you on your demand, and also the package of papers, upon satisfactory evidence that it is your property. Respectfully,

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON.

Important Intelligence From Cuba Expected—The Case of the Ex-Postmaster of the City—The Indian Service—Washington Amusements—Personal.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 16.

Important intelligence is expected from Cuba during the coming ten days. The revolutionary agents here say that stupendous things will be done in that time, while those who favor the continuance of the Spanish rule in the island are equally confident that the overthrow of the rebellion will be completed. The Spanish Minister has little or no information on the subject, and no official intelligence has reached the State Department to-day. Government detectives report, from various points along the coast, the movements of small, suspicious-looking craft, and there is no doubt that expeditions are still being fitted out, and that arms and munitions of war are still being transported from the United States to the Cubans and the Spaniards too.

EX-POSTMASTER ALEXANDER'S CASE.

Mr. ALEXANDER, who was removed by the President a few days ago from his position as Postmaster of this city, has some intention, it appears, of contesting in the Courts the President's right to remove him under the Tenure-of-Office law as it was last passed by Congress. He grounds his case on a mere technicality in the use of the words "remove" and "suspend," and has talked to MONTGOMERY BLAIR on the subject. Judge EDMUNDS, who has been appointed to the place, has given the necessary bonds, and will, unless resisted, enter on the duties of the office to-morrow.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

General PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs returned from New-York this morning. He will shortly issue a general letter of instructions to the army officers lately assigned to duty as Indian agents, in which their general duties will be set forth. Special instructions will be issued in special cases. The army officers thus detailed will fill all the positions in the Indian service save two superintendencies and seven agencies for which Quaker nominees were appointed and confirmed.

THE CUSTOMS DETECTIVES ON THE CANADA LINE.

The Customs detective districts along the Canadian border have been redistricted by the Secretary of the Treasury. EDWARD LA FOUVRE has been placed at the head of the Western District, which includes Western New-York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, with headquarters at Detroit.

NEW NAMES FOR THE NAVY VESSELS.

The Secretary of the Navy will, in a short time, in conformity with the act of Congress on the subject, rename some of the vessels of the navy. Vessels of the first class are to be called after the States, those of the second after the principal rivers and cities, and so on. Secretary WELLES entirely disregarded this law, and bestowed Indian names on most of the principal ships.

THE DYER COURT-MARTIAL.

The finding in the Dyer Court of Inquiry will probably be made public on Tuesday.

REGISTRATION IN THE CITY.

The registration in this city for the approaching charter election has fallen off twenty per cent. in all the wards, and the Republicans appear to be divided into two factions.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE CANARD.

The triple alliance canard has almost been forgotten, and is alluded to only to be laughed at. It did not occasion the slightest alarm here in official circles, and was only incidentally mentioned in Cabinet meeting.

THE TAX ON THE PULLMAN CARS.

The Pullman palace sleeping cars have been brought to such a decree of perfection that the Revenue Department is no longer able to distinguish between them and hotels. So yesterday they were mulcted in a decision requiring a license for each car in which meals are produced as a restaurant, and a retail liquor license where liquors are sold, and a retail tobacco dealer's license where cigars are sold. It is surmised here that some envious railroad eating-house keeper sent up the question to get revenge for loss of patronage.

PERSONAL.

The President and family visited the theatre last night and witnessed Mrs. SIDDONS' performance in the "Stranger" and in the "Taming of the Shrew." Mrs. SIDDONS has been so popular that she is engaged for another week, beginning to-morrow night. The *Chronicle* announces that she will personate *Lady Teazle* in the "Lady of Lyons," but the bills insist that it is the "School for Scandal."

In order to be equal to its contemporary, the daily *Republican* gravely announces that the London correspondent of one of your contemporaries has the *entrée* to the best circles in Europe.

General BADEAU, Second Secretary of Legation at London, left this city to-night for New-York, and will sail for his destination in the steamer of Wednesday. There is an impression prevailing that General BADEAU's mission abroad means more than is covered by his present appointment.

Commissioner DELANO will return to the city on Tuesday morning.

J. K. REDINGTON, lately confidential clerk to Mr. DELANO, has been appointed chief clerk of the Secret Service Bureau, now reorganized under Colonel WHITELY. Mr. REDINGTON possesses a discretion of character which, combined, with excellent judgment, peculiarly qualifies him for this delicate position.

Senator CHANDLER left Washington last night for New-York, to take passage with his family for Europe.

Political Matters Subsiding—Good Humor in a Decapitated Assessor—The Indian Bureau and its Appointments—The Ways and Means and Census Committees—The Erie Railway Company and Post Office Department—Patents Extended.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 15, 1869.

Washington is settling into its Summer stupor. Neither office-seeking, nor Cuban independence, nor triple alliances, nor sensational "interviews" can keep up the activity of the streets and hotels, or the interest of the public, or the life of the heavy columns of heavier newspapers. Office-seeking has for the most part dwindled to long files of melancholy-looking clerks, who watch and wait with martyr-like patience at the door of the President and his Secretaries. A few Congressmen still come and go, like sporadic inflictions upon the President and Cabinet. A few little things will need "fixing" from time to time, and the steaming hot July days will probably be enlivened by an occasional indefatigable Congressman, who will brave heat and danger and the ire of departmental heads to fix some local office, on whose proper *status* may depend the result of the next nominating convention. So that before the Summer is over, for the lack of anything better, the public may be regaled with "interviews" with very ordinary representatives of the people.

A few appointments continue to be made daily—something like eighty or ninety since the adjournment of the Senate—about half of which are suspensions under the modified Tenure-of-Office act. The *débris* of the recent contest is being cleared up, some errors are being discovered and corrected, and the several departments, more especially the Treasury, are settling down to the administrative work before them. The life of a department official is not all of the heavy treadmill order. It has some compensations, and once in awhile a spice of humor or a laughable incident illumines the routine of official duty. Thus it is not always that a decapitated official will take his discomfiture with the good nature of the Indiana Assessor, who sent the following letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

——, Ind., May 12, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., transmitting the letter of the President of the United States, suspending me from office.

I regret his Excellency did not extend to me the delicate courtesy which Judge REYNOLDS, of Illinois, manifested when he pronounced the sentence of the law on a conviction for murder, by inquiring of the prisoner when it would be most *agreeable* to him to be hung. You will, nevertheless, please to convey to his Excellency my grateful acknowledgment for his autograph, which I have long desired to possess.

Very respectfully,

J. G. B., Assessor, *Sans Capita*.

Hon. C. DELANO, Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

For the lack of anything better, the discomfited individuals who failed to be appointed Indian agents, have started the report that the order assigning army officers to this duty is to be rescinded, because of the discovery of a law which abrogates the provision in the law of 1834, empowering the President to make such assignment. A careful examination shows there is no such law. It has frequently been claimed that the transfer of the Bureau from the War to the Interior Department in 1849 abrogated this power. But a careful reading of the law creating the Interior Department does not warrant any such interpretation. The fact is that the "Indian Ring," which includes a dozen or more Senators, are very much chagrined at the manner in which General GRANT has "flanked" them on this Indian question. They knew perfectly well that he desired the transfer of the Bureau to the War Department, but they defeated it. Now the same end is virtually accomplished. Should the treaty stipulations be filled, the annuities paid, and their goods delivered, with a comparatively peaceful Summer on the Plains, Senators will only be able to take their revenge by refusing to concur in the suspension of the officers whose places are to be supplied by the army officers just detailed. This, done without sufficient cause, will leave the Senate in a very unpleasant attitude.

The Ways and Means Committee, I learn, will be in session in New-York, overhauling your Custom-house matters, for about two weeks. I believe it is their intention then to turn their faces westward, and get out on the Pacific Railroad, some time during the latter part of June. Whether this expedition is going to bring any beneficial results, it is hard to say. Considering the impracticable composition of the Committee, it is doubtful. The tendency of a majority of its members will be rather to reinforce their peculiar theories, than to enlarge their understanding and expand their ideas.

The Census Committee will meet here on the 26th, General GARFIELD Chairman. After organization they will adjourn to Pittsburg, for what particular purpose has not yet been developed. The Committee is an able and practical one, however, and with such men as GARFIELD, ALLISON and LAFLIN, a system for the census of 1870 should be matured which should make the work wonderful for its thoroughness and accuracy.

The Erie Railway Company have thought better of Mr. JAY GOULD's threat to throw the mails off the road, if their demands were not complied with. They have sent an attorney here, with revised returns of the average weight of daily mails transported, and the figures will be compared and a readjustment made which will probably be satisfactory to both the Department and the Company.

When the nomination of Colonel FISHER, Commissioner of Patents, was before the Senate, there was received an appeal from some parties against whose interests in patents Colonel FISHER had appeared as counsel, asking that he be not confirmed. It was duly considered, but not deemed of sufficient force to have any weight with the Committee. Since that time two of these cases have come up for decision. To obviate all possible objection, Colonel FISHER vacated his chair temporarily and permitted the Senior Examiner-in-Chief, Mr. HODGES, to hear and determine the cases, as acting Commissioner. The applications were granted, viz.: JACOB A. CONNOVER, of New-York, for extension of a wood-splitting machine; GEORGE W. BROWN, of Galesburg, Ill., for a corn-planter. This delicate question was thus very properly settled. CYMON.

THE QUAKER INDIAN AGENTS.

Why Some Were Confirmed and Others Rejected—Letter from Senator Harlan.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 5, 1869.

To the Editor of the Iowa City Republican:

SIR: In your paper of the 28th ult., under the head "The News," I observe this paragraph, viz.:

"Most of the Quakers whom the President had nominated for Indian Agencies were refused confirmation. We think the Senate treated the President very shabbily in this matter, and showed far more regard for the Indian Rings than for the true interests of the country. We are very sorry to see that Mr. HARLAN was very prominent in securing this result."

I do not know your sources of information, but your statements are the *reverse* of the truth. The "most of the Quakers whom the President nominated for Indian Agencies were" *not* "refused confirmation;" *a large majority of them were confirmed*. None of them, however, were either confirmed or rejected, as far as I am informed, *merely because* they were Quakers. The same tests were applied to them which are applied to other nominees. Their religious faith was not considered. I suppose the Senate could not be induced to "advise and consent" to the appointment of any one to an office of honor or trust because he was or was not a member of any specific religious society. Every Senator has sworn to support the Constitution. It provides that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

It is thought by some that this provision of the Constitution was intended to prevent sectarian favoritism in the selection of officers of the Government. It is deemed probable that some excellent reasons could be assigned for this inhibition. But be this as it may, I am sure you will agree with me in this, that this constitutional provision ought to be obeyed until it shall be repealed; and that until the repeal shall be effected, each nominee ought to be confirmed or rejected on his individual merits, and not on account of his religious faith. Your criticism seems to imply that, in your opinion, the whole list of Quaker nominees ought to have been confirmed without inquiry on the part of the Senate. The adoption of this theory would practically abrogate the provision of the Constitution making it the duty of the President to first obtain the "advice and consent of the Senate" before making appointments of this grade. This seems to imply the exercise of an independent judgment, which must be found to be in accord with the judgment of the President, before any such appointment ought to be made. But the refusal of the Senate to "advise" the appointment of the few Quaker nominees which were not confirmed, does not necessarily imply a want of confidence in the nominees themselves. I may mention one case as an illustration, viz.: The President nominated an excellent person, a member of the Society of Friends, as Agent for the Delaware tribe of Indians. Under the provisions of a treaty ratified, I believe, in the year 1866, the Delawares have broken up their tribal organization, have settled among, commingled with and become members of the Cherokee nation. This fact was, of course, unknown by the President, and was known by the Senate. He acted in good faith in making the nomination; the Senate in equally good faith in refusing to "advise" the appointment of an unnecessary officer. Satisfactory reasons might be assigned in each of the other cases.

Your censure of me by name, seems to be based on the idea that I am, in your opinion, personally opposed to the employment of members of the Society of Friends, in this branch of the public service. And I have been told that such a statement is now going the rounds of the public press. It is, therefore, proper that I should say that is, also, *the reverse of the truth*. I believe I was the *first* to suggest their employment, as a means of securing peace with the Indian tribes, without the shedding of blood. This occurred in the Spring of 1865, in a conversation with President LINCOLN, shortly before his death, and before I agreed to take charge of the Department of the Interior. It is not too much to say had he been spared, the experiment would then have been fully tested. Under the administration of his successor I succeeded in securing the appointment of a leading member of this Society on each commission sent out to treat with the Indians, while I acted as Secretary; and others would have been employed in this service had they not declined to accept such appointments. I was induced to make, and, as far as I had the power, to act, on this suggestion, not because I supposed the members of the Society of Friends to be necessarily more honest or more capable than the members of other Christian societies, or many gentlemen who are not members of any Church; nor because they have been more successful in their missionary operations among the Indians than other Christians; but because I have always believed a peace policy practicable, and, of course, more economical as well as humane, than war; and the Friends, I felt certain, would do nothing which, in their judgment, would be calculated to incite the Indians to acts of hostility. Whether it would be wise, under our form of government, to select all the officers for any branch of the public service from any one sect, may be questioned. This would seem to be in conflict with the very terms, as well as the spirit, of the Constitution. But for the Indian service I would select them from those known to be honest, capable, and friends of peace, and opposed to war and extermination. Impelled by this motive, a considerable per cent. of such officers would doubtless be selected from the members of the Society of Friends.

In the light of the foregoing truth, and my well-known opinions, which are of record in the archives of the Department of the Interior and of the Senate, you will perceive you have done me great injustice. Would it not be well in the future to withhold unfavorable criticism of the official conduct of a public officer, for whom you have always to his face professed personal friendship, until you are certain of the facts indicating an evil intent? And will you not make reparation by publishing this letter?

Yours, truly, JAS. HARLAN.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Chat in Parliament—Effect of Mr. Sumner's Speech—Views of the Press—Discontent in Ireland—Art News—Echoes of the Clubs—Operatic Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 1.

Happening the other evening to be standing in that very crowded and unpleasant place, the lobby of the House of Commons, a member who has always taken a great interest in American affairs came up to me and began talking about Mr. SUMNER's speech, which had been published here that same morning.

"So then," he said, with a very grave countenance, "we are to have war with the United States, after all?"

"Is not that rather a hasty conclusion?" I replied. "A great deal of talk like that of Mr. SUMNER's might go on without the Legislature or the people in either country being moved to a declaration of war. Do you not attach too much importance to Mr. SUMNER's speech?"

"Well," returned my friend, who is an ardent Liberal, and was among those whose friendship and liking for America did *not* originate in '65, but has always been evidenced in his speeches and writings, "you were one of the very men who warned us last Autumn not to believe that Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON was expressing the true sentiment of his countrymen in these fervent panegyrics on our national character?"

I admitted so much.

"Then," he went on, "you will allow that we must take Mr. SUMNER's speech as representing with greater fidelity than Mr. JOHNSON's well-meant, but really mischievous harangues, the true feeling of the American people toward us. Whether Mr. SUMNER meant to exasperate the English people or not is a matter of very little consequence. I know Mr. SUMNER, and I do not believe that this low motive can in justice be imputed to him. But, with whatever purpose he spoke, the effect of his speech, coupled with the rejection of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty, is the same. It closes the door on future negotiations, unless they are opened by the United States. We can go no further. We have made all the concessions that we can make, without incurring national dishonor, and no Ministry could dare to move a step until invited to do so. Everybody must see that Mr. SUMNER's demands could not be complied with. Why does he make no reference to the recognition by the French of Southern belligerency?"

"Perhaps," I said, "because the Americans like the French, and they do not like the English. But why assume that the speech of Mr. SUMNER is a faithful reflex of American opinion in regard to its unreasonable side?"

"Because the same sentiments are conveyed to us through a hundred different channels. The American people will not have this affair peaceably settled. Now it is better for a nation to brave all the horrors of war than to submit to indignities which would lower it forever in the face of the world. We must fight, if need be. It is more honorable to fight than to concede what Mr. SUMNER asks. And our first duty now is to be prepared for war. Good-bye to reductions of army and navy, and retrenchments at the expense of our strength and efficiency!"

These words of my friend, the member, were not without a depressing influence, for a war between England and America is one of those events which every sane man would wish to avert if he could. But it is impossible for any one to be blind to the fact that, as month after month goes by, the chasm between the two countries grows wider and deeper. The least accident might precipitate that convulsion to which Mr. SUMNER's speech plainly points, and which people on this side the Atlantic are gradually making up their minds to face. You know what happens when a man makes overtures of amity to an estranged friend and is repulsed. He reconciles himself to the thought that any thing but amity is henceforth possible.

The tone of the Press confirms the anticipations of my friend. The *Times* insists upon it that England cannot and ought not to reopen the *Alabama* controversy, but simply to wait the course of events. The *Daily News* says "Mr. SUMNER not only presents a bill of five hundred millions, but demands that we should pay it on our knees." The *Morning Star* remarks that if "Mr. MOTLEY's instructions are couched in the spirit of Mr. SUMNER's speech his mission will be a very fruitless one. France, the old ally and sworn friend of the Republic, was ready to recognize the rebels as a nation; we, its old opponents and chief competitors, refused to do an act which might have been the crowning event of the war." These two journals, the *News* and the *Star*, espoused the cause of the North all through the war, and cannot be accused of anti-American feeling.

To-day the weekly papers express very similar opinions with singular unanimity. The *Economist* argues that the recognition of the belligerency of the South by England, so far from being an injury to America, as Mr. SUMNER pretends, really tended to shorten the war. Without this, and the neutrality proclamation, "the ships bound for the closed ports could not have been stopped on the ocean, and the blockade would have been comparatively inefficient." The writer declares that England can take no further move, and adds, "whatever risks we may run in leaving the matter unsettled, they are no greater than we have often run before, and less than would result from undignified anxiety to bring matters to a conclusion."

The *Spectator* admits that the upper classes in England showed the worst possible feeling toward America during the war, but contends that it is "monstrous" to seek to hold the Government responsible for that feeling. "We do not ask the Government of the United States to apologize for the sins of its people in relation to the Fenian matter. America cannot ask the Government of England to apologize for the sins of its people in relation to the civil war."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, "we ought to be willing and ready to discuss the question of individual losses immediately, caused by any act which can be regarded as negligence on our part; but as to entertaining the question of paying general damages for recognizing the Confederates, we ought to be prepared to fight first, at all hazards and disadvantages."

I have thus gone through the principal journals—all Liberal, be it observed—because on such a question as this I deem it to be my duty to place before you a fair statement of the opinion prevailing in the country from which I write. It is not necessary to trouble you with any comment of my own.

IRISH DISCONTENT.

While thus one danger stares us in the face, another nearer home grows more and more menacing. It is our old difficulty—Irish discontent, manifesting itself in assassination and riot. It is generally admitted, for the fact is too evident to be denied, that Mr. GLADSTONE's Irish Church bill, and the speeches which its advocacy have occasioned, are at the bottom of the present outbreak. The Irish people have been told by Mr. GLADSTONE, Mr. BRIGHT and Mr. BRUCE—three Cabinet Ministers—to expect "full justice." They understand by this very much more than Church disestablishment. In fact, there is no bound to their anticipations. They want the land, and they fancy that if they render life and property insecure they will get it. Ministers have, as yet, refused to discourage these hopes, although before this letter reaches you, events may have compelled them to speak out. At present they are disinclined even to allow a discussion to take place on the affairs of Ireland. Yesterday evening the member for Liverpool, Mr. GRAVES, had a notice in the paper intended to bring up this subject. Mr. GLADSTONE did all he could to "gag" Mr. GRAVES, but the feeling of the House was too strong for him. They would have the topic brought forward, and the Premier gave way with a very ill grace. His immense majority is having the anticipated effect upon his temper. Knowing that Liberals dare not desert him, he uses his strength tyrannically. It will not be long before Mr. GLADSTONE, in his worst mood, will be once more seen every night in the House of Commons.

The debate last night was not worthy of the subject or the occasion. Only two really effective speeches were made—one by Mr. BRIGHT, the other by Lord STANLEY. The most noteworthy circumstance in connection with Mr. BRIGHT's was his announcement that he is prepared with a scheme for "placing a greater number of the Irish people in possession of the soil of their own country." This will lead to great events in the future. Lord STANLEY made a speech which all parties concur in praising for its statesmanlike proportions and its freedom from any tinge of partisanship. He declared that for years past there has been nothing like the state of insecurity and uneasiness which exists at the present moment in Ireland. The people thoroughly believed that they had inspired the Government with fear; that Fenianism had brought about the overthrow of the Irish Church, and that in the course of time it would do away with landlords and hand over the land to a peasant proprietary. He contended that as the Government were known to have definite intentions on that subject, they should make their intentions known, and not excite hopes which could never be gratified. The Government made no response to Lord STANLEY's appeal, and there the matter rests.

Strange to say, the papers this evening do not contain the news of any fresh murder in Ireland, and although the Mayor of Cork has invited his countrymen to shoot Prince ARTHUR, now traveling in the country, the Prince has met with no misadventure down to this moment. The Mayor of Cork is safe also.

ART NEWS.

I wrote recently concerning the suicide of a French artist, and mentioned that the Coroner declared that he had known of many such men who had been unable to bear the disappointment of the rejection of their pictures by the Royal Academy, and under the influence of that feeling had put an end to their lives. To-day the Royal Academy Exhibition is opened, and what do we learn? That seventeen hundred pictures were rejected by the Committee! The *Times* vouches for the statement that among those pictures were many which well deserved a place on the walls. It seems a great hardship, but what is to be done? Even the new rooms now occupied by the Academy for the first time cannot accommodate all the artists who press for admission with their productions. The well-known names have priority—an immense space, for instance, is taken up by a work of Mr. COPE's, entitled the "Cost of Victory," which everybody condemns, and which would certainly never have been accepted on its merits alone. But Mr. COPE could not be turned away from the doors of the Academy. I wish he could have been. I sympathize with the meritorious competitors among that melancholy seventeen hundred! Poor fellows, a year of hard work has been thrown away, and all their hopes of obtaining a recognized position and the means of livelihood are for the present cast down. Could not some of the artists who need not the *éclat* of the Academy to bring them customers yield a few feet of space to their unknown brethren, struggling painfully up the steep hill Difficulty!

ECHOES OF THE CLUBS.

"Blackballing" is still a mania at most of the clubs in town, and great is the murmuring in consequence. The Duke of HAMILTON has been *pilled* (for so runs the slang) at the Jockey Club, and in revenge he is going to sell all his racing stud and quit the turf. I hear that many victims have been heard recently moaning round the doors of the "Athenæum" and the "Junior Athenæum"—the latter a club possessing the finest building of the kind in London. It overlooks the Green Park, and from the windows of its writing, smoking and billiard rooms a clear view over the Surrey hills may be obtained. Mr. CHARLES READE and Mr. WILKIE COLLINS have safely gone through the ordeal of the ballot-box at the Junior Athenæum within the last few days. That is lucky; for if Mr. CHARLES READE had been rejected, we might never have heard the last of it.

OPERATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Two bits of "operatic" news: The other day Mlle. TITIENS, while at rehearsal, was struck somewhat severely in the face by a scene-shifter—accidentally, of course. Erysipelas set in and she has since been unable to perform. The other fragment relates to Miss MINNIE HAUCK, the young American prima donna, and tells us that she has been singing at Amsterdam lately with very great success.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The May number of the *Fortnightly Review*, published to-day, contains an article by Mr. JOHN STUART MILL on Mr. THORNTON's "Labor and its Claims." The same number contains an elaborate paper by Mr. SWINBURNE on the "Text of Shelley." L.

General Thomas Declines a Dinner in Louisville.

The following correspondence has passed between General GEORGE H. THOMAS and some prominent citizens of Louisville:

General George H. Thomas:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, having learned that you are soon to relinquish the command you have so long held here, and desiring to give expression of our personal regard for you, our entire approbation of the manner in which you have discharged your official duties while in our midst, admiration of the distinguished services you have rendered the whole country, respectfully tender you a dinner, at such time as may suit your convenience. Very respectfully and truly,

W. B. BELKNAP,
JAMES SPEED,
JOHN M. HARLAN,
and many others.

GENERAL THOMAS' REPLY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 11, 1869.

Mr. W. B. Belknap, Colonel B. H. Bristow and others:

GENTLEMEN: With sincere regret I shall be compelled to beg you to permit me to decline the dinner tendered me by yourselves at such time as may suit my convenience. I have been detained in Washington so much longer than I anticipated that I find I shall be constantly occupied in arranging my official business, to be prepared to turn over the department to my successor on his arrival, Thursday next, on which day I shall be compelled to start for my new command. Thanking you for the courteous manner in which you have signified your approbation of my efforts to administer the affairs of the command I am about to relinquish, I remain,

Very truly, your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. A.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The Resolves and Singular Actions of the General Council—The Probable Collapse of the Strike and Growing Doubts of its Genuineness.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, May 15, 1869.

The letter of yesterday gave as full a view of the purported strike of the anthracite miners as was then possible, but it necessarily left unrelated the action of the General Council at Hazleton and the proceedings of the Friday night Hyde Park meeting. Both these meetings are important, as they afford a clear idea of the demands that seem to be put forth on behalf of the miners, and also shadow the probable duration of the suspension of labor.

The General Council which met at Hazleton on Thursday is that autocratic body referred to yesterday as composed of about a dozen men, but the exact number is eighteen, and they are made up of three delegates from each of the six anthracite counties; but in this body less than a dozen men are possessed of the real power, and the remaining delegates are merely used to register in due form the decrees for the guidance of 30,000 toilers. Since the writing of yesterday, the seal of secrecy has been removed from the proceedings of the Council, and their action is declared by the adoption of the following resolutions:

Whereas, So much discontent exists at present between the counties, and even between the different sections of the same counties, concerning the different modes of working—some working by the rule or limited amount of coal to be cut and loaded, while others have no rule or limitation; and,

Whereas, It is the earnest desire and intention of the men of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania to have a more harmonious system, and to have a restriction of labor wherever there is a possibility so to do; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the six anthracite counties, do pledge ourselves to use our endeavors to have the restriction of labor as a rule in each and every district throughout the aforesaid counties, and to curtail one car of coal per day, and yardage in proportion, wherever it can be done; this to be enforced by the Executive Boards through the districts and branches, when we again resume work; and, further,

Resolved, That the basis question be referred to each Executive Board for their settlement and final disposal to the best advantage possible; further,

Resolved, That the minimum price of coal be fixed as follows: $5 at New-York City, and $3 at Port Carbon, Schuylkill County, Penn., and the basis to be fixed in accordance therewith; and, further,

Resolved, That in case one or more of the districts should fail to obtain a fair basis, and are compelled to refuse work in consequence thereof; or if they shall be prevented resuming work when the suspension shall be closed, then the members in such district or districts shall be supported either by finances or by sharing out work through each district working.

Some of these resolutions are so ambiguous or so freighted with the technicalities of the mining interest that it is difficult for the general public to discover exactly what they mean, but there are others that are sufficiently clear, and they make demands that are so ludicrous to outsiders as to raise a suspicion that they are not honestly made. It seemed a little absurd that the miners should demand twenty per cent. on the price of coal as a compensation for mining, and thus ask to be made equal partners in vast enterprises in which they had not invested a dollar, but it will be seen that the General Council in the third resolution go much further than this, and absolutely declare what the minimum price of coal shall be. Of course the companies will resist this preposterous demand, and of course the General Council knew perfectly well that they would resist, and, although there is nothing at hand to justify a charge of collusion between the two, there is certainly nothing in the annals of strikes that seems more farcical than this, if it is assumed that both sides are in earnest. A demand is made which it is perfectly well known will never be conceded, and which therefore, if persisted in, would result in a perpetual suspension. But it is observable that the resolutions are not otherwise boldly aggressive, and contain no hint of what is to be done about it, if the third resolution should happen to prove a mere *brutum fulmen*. Altogether the thing has a funny look, unless it be premised that the whole affair is simply a ruse to affect the coal market.

The strikers from the first have had a huge anchor to windward in the Hyde Park miners, and the action, or rather non-action, of these latter at their meeting last night has made a collapse of the strike not only feasible but eminently proper as soon as coal has been forced up the requisite number of dollars per ton. It has been given out from the first that the strike could not be a success without the accession of the Hyde Park miners, and although these indispensables decided the other night that they would not strike, it was industriously circulated that their action was a mere feint and that they would soon join in the movement. A large meeting, numbering over one thousand of these grimmed toilers, convened last evening, and it was asserted that the strike would not only be fully considered, but that decisive action in its favor would occur, but nothing of the kind happened. A committee made a lengthy report of an interview with Mr. STORRS, the agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company owning the mines, in which Mr. STORRS appears to have talked quite sensibly, and the Committee to have not been aware of exactly what they wanted, or whether they really desired anything. But even if the Hyde Park miners had been bent on joining the strike, the General Council had taken great care to put the notion out of their heads, for Mr. MORGAN, their delegate, was present last night to relate to them how he had been ignominiously kicked out of the Hazleton Convention. It is not surprising, therefore, that the meeting adjourned without any action regarding the strike, and their previous resolution not to strike is, as a consequence, unrevoked. To-day it is generally conceded that the Hyde Park miners will not suspend, and it is frequently asserted that it has not been intended that they should, and the action of the General Council is cited as proof. Special delegates appeared in the Hazleton Convention from Summit Hill and Hyde Park, and while the former were admitted to the privileges of the body, the latter were ignominiously thrust out, notwithstanding they represented a body of men without whose cooperation it was generally believed the strike must be a failure.

The developments of to-day are singular, to speak as mildly as possible of them. A few days now must determine whether the strike is a sincerity or a fraud; but, in either case, it is a futility, and it is appalling to see thousands of women and children brought to the verge of want by an idiocy or a knavery that is unparalleled; and it is equally appalling to see twenty thousand men moved hither and thither, without any volition, by the cunning demagogy that is among them, or the brute power of millions of money that is behind them.

Arrest of a Notorious Burglar—Quantity of Valuables Found.

JEROME BROWN, a fugitive burglar, who escaped from Rhode Island, was arrested by Detective MORRIS at Elizabeth on Saturday last, on a dispatch received from Rhode Island charging him with breaking jail. Last Friday week BROWN was arrested for stealing a gold-mounted clock, the property of Father REILLY, of Providence. The accused resides at Plainfield, N. J., where a large amount of supposed stolen property was found, consisting of various kinds of valuables. It is alleged that BROWN has been for some time past carrying on burglaries between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. His plan has been to commit a burglary in one place, and ship the goods thus obtained to another for sale. On inquiry at BROWN's residence, his wife says she believes the property thus found to have been stolen, and he himself acknowledged to Detectives KILCAULEY, of Jersey City, and MORRIS, of Elizabeth, that he had stolen them. The day prior to his arrest he shipped a box of buffalo robes, harness, clocks, &c., to Buffalo, the result of a supposed series of depredations. The property is kept at Elizabeth, and awaits identification. The Rhode Island authorities claim BROWN as a fugitive, but those at Elizabeth hold him on the ground of alleged robberies in New-Jersey. He will be detained in New-Jersey until Tuesday, when the question will be settled as to whether he shall be returned to Rhode Island or held for trial in New-Jersey.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Tommy Try.* By CHARLES OTTLEY GROOM NAPIER. (New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.) *Tommy Try* is a curiosity of literature; partly because it is by a Napier of Merchiston—clear and venerable name!—and, in a great measure, because it is such a mixture of things, autobiographical, biological, sociological and conchological, in which the writer narrates his own boy-experiences, as a shy, thoughtful, studious little natural philosopher, observing caterpillars, toads, little bats, and such small deer from his tender years, making collections from sea-shells, birds' eggs, rare plants, and whatever minerals and crystals came in his way; devising leyden-jars and electric batteries; trying experiments with gunpowder and phosphorus; setting aside to hiss the dormant alkalies, and alternating all these pastimes with excursions into the woods, and explorations among the ferns and mosses of the fields, and the osiers and dank weeds of the lakes and rivulets. Along with these descriptions, given in a very familiar and attractive style, we have a number of personal incidents, traits of character and stories, some of these last told in a very thrilling way, so as to make one quite forget the main theme of the autobiography and loose himself in an atmosphere of oriental romance, and terrible adventure by sea or land. Such is the discursive, variegated and many-sided history of Master Tommy Try—one that cannot be adequately described in a brief notice. It is ornamented by over forty beautifully executed illustrations, engraved by J. D. COOPER and others. It is, altogether, such a pleasant literary *pot-pourri* that we should not be sorry to meet Tommy again some day, in another decade of his *virtuoso* experiences.

—*Juliette, or Now and Forever.* By Mrs. MADELINE LESLIE. (Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.) *Juliette* is one of the lady-like novels, such as by the dispensation of Providence, and the good nature of the publishers, we shall nevermore have any great dearth of. We shall always have enough of them. This novel has a religious moral—bringing round a hot-tempered sort of Universalist to a penitent frame of mind; and it will have a great many readers, who, investing it with the interest of their own conditions, will enjoy it too much to think of criticising it. They will follow it wildly through two generations of lovers to the end, and then, after an interval of common every day feeling, and some housework, be ready for the next lady's story.

—*The General; Or, Twelve Nights in the Hunters' Camp.* (Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.) This book, bearing the "Editorial Note" of WILLIAM BARROWS, of Reading, Mass., tells the story of an encampment at Swan Lake, in the forest, just beside the Upper Mississippi, under the command of "the General," (WILLARD BARROWS,) who narrates, through several evenings, the experiences of his pioneering life, including in these the settlements which, for over the last half century, have been making their way from Western New-York and Jersey, away by the lakes, the Ohio and the Mississippi to the Missouri, and so, beyond the Rocky Mountains to the farther West. The narrative is based upon the actual history of those movements, with the striking circumstances attending them, down to the discovery in 1862 of the gold mines on the site of Virginia, in Montana, by the brothers FAIRWEATHER. There are some Indian stories here for the lovers of native American heroism and romance, and several beautiful illustrations to match, done by Mr. G. G. WHITE.

—*Black Forest Village Stories.* By BERTHOLD AUERBACH. (New-York, LEOPOLD & HOLT.) AUERBACH is one of the most popular authors of the day in Germany, and we see a paragraph going the circuit of the journals stating the very round sum he had made by his books—a fair test of any writer's merit. Another good proof of merit is that his stories bear the test of translation very successfully, and read well in a foreign language—which few narratives of the sort ever do. Something of this is due to Mr. GOEPP, whose manner is very English and familiar; but the natural truth and vivacity of the original are evident beyond question. These tales remind us of the Norseman BJORNSON, exhibiting something of the same unexaggerated style of narrative and love of the common feelings and details of every-day existence. There is no romance at all in any of them—most of them reading as if they were made up from some villager's diary, and they sometimes disconcert the reader's notions of the regular fitness of things in the story-telling business. But they have a certain charm of reality, and we can very easily understand how AUERBACH should be generally read and very popular in the Fatherland. The book is very attractively illustrated by the fac-similes of the original German wood-cuts.

—*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.* By LEWIS CARROLL. (Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.) Here is a beautiful little gilt-edged, buff-book, which will make all the boys and girls laugh—the big boys and girls as well as the little ones—and perhaps more; for some boys and girls are such terrible realists and downright Gradgrinds, that they won't believe it, very likely, and say it is only "made out of his head."

"They will not show their teeth by way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest is laughable."

But there will be enough to accompany little Alice, laughing the whole way. The style of this pretty extravaganza is in the best manner of such airy narratives, and the merry illustrations by JOHN TENNIEL are just as effective as the letter-press itself, making the wandering of little Alice in the midst of her *fairies* the funniest child's book we have seen for a good while.

—One Syllable Literature, invented and carried to perfection by Miss MARY GODOLPHIN, has just received two very pretty additions from her accomplished pen,—*The Swiss Family Robinson* and *Evenings at Home*. No prettier books could be selected for young readers than those belonging to this series. They are printed in large, clear type, on good paper, and are embellished with colored illustrations. We think the author sometimes carries her theory too far, and that familiar words of two or even three syllables might occasionally be introduced without detriment to her little readers. For instance, the words "breakfast," "dinner," "supper," "butter," are as easy for little readers as any words of one syllable; yet to avoid using so familiar a word as "breakfast," the author employs the unfamiliar phrase "break our fast," and in another place speaks "bread and *lard*" for "bread and *butter*." But notwithstanding these faults, the series forms a very pretty and useful feature of recent juvenile literature. The books are published here by ROUTLEDGE & SONS.

—*A Japanese Book.* Messrs. G. P. PUTNAM & SON have imported an edition of a very curious Japanese work, which appears to be an illustrated book of travel. It contains sixteen illustrations, each one accompanied with explanatory reading matter, in Japanese and English. The latter is also by the Japanese author, and is very funny. The first picture is a representation of blue-fishing, or as the author says in Japanese-English, "The fisherman of an American land in a fishing-boat to fish with a hook and line." Picture number four is also an American subject, representing a Sunday family scene. The tenth illustration represents a "girl of the period" standing before a mirror, arranging her toilet; in the author's words: "The lewed women of the American land to be opposite to large mirror and to make a figure now there be walking the town." The illustrations are rudely drawn and cut, but display spirit and close observation on the part of the artist.

—*White's Poetical Works.* (New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.) The poems of HENRY KIRKE WHITE still enjoy a certain amount of popularity, which is doubtless partly due to SOUTHEY's interesting memoir, with which they are always accompanied. This edition is very neat, and comprises the memoir, WHITE's correspondence and all his poetical works.

—*Child-World.* By the author of *Poems Written for a Child.* (New-York and London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS.) These charming little poems will, we think, be more enjoyed by grown people who love children than by children themselves. They are not the fancies that children think, but those of an older person trying to think like a child and writing with the ease and grace of high culture, and the range of thought and illustration that comes only with years. The book is one that should be read to the little folks by a mother or an older sister. It is beautifully printed and illustrated, and is bound in green and gold. A prettier gift-book for a child could hardly be found.

—*Barnes on the Psalms.* Vols. II and III. (New-York: HARPER & BROS.) These volumes complete Dr. BARNES' commentary on the Psalms, of which we have previously spoken. Simple in style, and inspired by implicit faith and earnest piety, the work will prove a valuable assistant to unlearned students of the Bible.

THE UNIT OF COINAGE.

The Academy of Sciences—Professor Henry's Opinion of Practical Men—Unity of Coinage—Reform Parties and their Objects.

THE BEECHES, Monday, May 3, 1869.

The Academy of Sciences, which goes into the elements of the dead world and disregards the living, accidentally got up the subject of coinage, when the following took place:

"Professor HENRY remarked that the question of coinage had not been referred to the Academy, and no account of the matter would be taken up by them unless referred by proper authority. He expressed himself as not favoring the French metric system of weights and measures. He further remarked that Mr. RUGGLES' distinction between practical and scientific men, which that gentleman so prominently set forth, consisted mainly in the fact that practical men were those who could repeat admirably what had been done thousands of times before, while scientific men were devoted to finding new facts and things deducible from elementary principles. That scientific men were often very practical, while practical men, in attempting to be scientific, were generally the wildest of schemers."

I thank my friend Professor HENRY for that. There has been enough said about "practical men" and "self-educated" to make some notice of that nonsense proper. Every man who does anything is practical, and every man who is educated at all is self-educated. What, then, do those who use those terms mean? Do they mean that a practical engineer is any better off for knowing nothing about mathematics? or that a man will run a meridian line by knowing nothing about astronomy? or that a man will write elegantly who knows nothing about the structure of language? The American Government has had some experience with "practical men" without science, and the results were disastrous—of which I can give some particulars when necessary.

Professor KING was exactly right when he said "practical men," in the common acceptation, were running round with other men's ideas without seeking any for themselves. This they do sometimes very admirably, and deserve credit, but they should recollect that they are not the men who advance the world in the lines of thought and invention.

I very much regret that the Academy of Science should confine itself to one branch of science, when the world so much needs some new paths of inquiry. Society is now the great topic of consideration, and social science the great science of the day. It has various branches, and some of them of exceeding interest. I observe one gentleman did get in some statistics about dead men, but that was soon put aside. The gentlemen of the Academy might find in the *Transactions of the Royal Society* some precedents for occasionally touching on the living. Whenever a woman was seized with an extraordinary disease, or a calf was born with two heads, that very learned Society immediately had a communication on the subject. But it is probable the Royal Society advanced the welfare of mankind quite as much in that way as the American Academy will by some of its performances.

Mr. RUGGLES, who seems to have been a sort of volunteer for universal edification, was bent on unification, and his particular trouble was the unity of coinage. Now this raises three or four questions on which I propose to remark a little.

1. A unity of coinage is worth nothing at all unless you make a unity of money. Metals used as money (gold and silver) are taken among different nations, and in the great exchanges of the world by weight, and they never can be safely taken in any other way. How can a foreign merchant in a distant part of the world know that American coin is pure metal, or has not lost weight, except by actual test? He cannot, and for that reason it is always weighed. The practice in this respect has not changed since the days of Abraham, who weighed the silver for the field of Machpelah to Ephraim the Hittite.

2. How can you make a unity of coinage when we are running two metals as coinage, parallel with each other? We coin gold and we coin silver; can you relate them to each other exactly? You cannot and never have. You are reduced then to the necessity of abandoning silver altogether, which you cannot do conveniently, or having an unequal coinage, which you certainly will have.

3. But what is the use of this at all, when you have no unity of money? I suppose that the banks will resume specie payments at some time or other, but, when they do, will they abandon paper money? Will England abandon paper money? Not at all. Well, then, you have gold money, silver money, paper money and copper money. What is the use of unifying the coinage of one without you unify the whole? The truth is that if you cannot unify the money of the world, it is perfectly useless to unify the coinage of one metal. Will the world abandon paper, or silver, or copper, or nickel, or shells, for money? If it will not, it is of no use to unify the gold coinage, for gold will be weighed at any rate.

4. Why should we unify by a foreign coin? The American coinage is now the best in the world, and America is the great producer in gold. Why should we be running round the world to see whether France or England or Turkey won't make a coinage to suit us? I was not sorry to see that we took no great pains to represent ourselves in the Paris Exposition. Why should we? We have no new arts to learn from Europe,—notwithstanding Mr. WELLS said he had seen second-hand machinery sent over to this country;—one of those complimentary remarks with which his report abounds. If the world is to have unity of money, it must be a unity of paper money, for what are call the precious metals depend for their value upon their relative scarcity or abundance, and on the amount of labor required to produce them. Still, I admit there is no practical harm in making certain pieces of money of the same nominal value in France and America. But, whatever we do, we ought to make no treaties and no contracts with anybody on the subject. We must keep clear of all alliances of any sort, even those of the most friendly character with foreign nations. Let the system of American Republican Government be tried by itself alone, unaffected by the systems and schemes of European countries. Mr. SHERMAN, Senator from Ohio, wrote a letter to Mr. RUGGLES, in the following paragraph of which I fully agree:

"I have thought a good deal of how the object you propose may be most readily accomplished. It is clear that the United States cannot become a party to the treaty referred to. They could not agree upon the silver standard; nor could we limit the amount of our coinage, as proposed by the treaty. The United States is so large in extent, is so sparsely populated, and the price of labor is so much higher than in Europe, that we require more currency *per capita*. We now produce the larger part of the gold and silver of the world, and cannot limit our coinage, except by the wants of our people and the demands of commerce.

"Congress alone can change the value of our coin. I see no object in negotiating with other Powers on the subject. As coin is not now in general circulation with us, we can readily fix by law the size, weight and measure of future issues. It is not worth while to negotiate about that which we can do without negotiation, and we do not wish to limit ourselves by treaty restrictions."

You are aware, Mr. TIMES, that two new Reform parties have been started in the United States. One of them, at Boston, proposes to reduce the tariff, which now lays the golden eggs. The other was founded in Cincinnati, and proposes to repudiate the public debt. I propose to wait and see what these parties will do before I discuss a new money system. Perhaps the enlightened gentlemen who conduct Free Trade and Repudiation Societies may be the wise men of the nation, and such reform as JACK CADE introduced be the prevalent philosophy. I certainly hope not. The rush after office, the fashionable corruptions, the wild and delusive theories of society have not yet convinced me that this country is not placed on firm foundations, and the great body of its people yet prosperous and happy. But we need all our energies and resources for great objects, and not for wild and impractical schemes of bringing reform. We have made a real advance this year in placing the public credit and resources on a firm footing, and I think that a short time will elapse before a gold bond of the United States will be worth its face in gold, and then the financial problem will be solved.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Court Calendars To-day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
612	Ritter vs. Boody.	1461	Van Allen vs. Am. Nat. Bank.
1307	Sharkey vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1405	Morey et al. vs. Lilienthal.
1317	Clancy vs. Byrne.	968	Blank et al. vs. Westcott et al.
80	Matthews vs. Hobby.	1008	Nat. B'nk of Metropolis vs. Williams.
697	Carman et al. vs. Pelgen et al.	1112	Coulter vs. Board of Education.
969	Fay vs. Strauss et al.	903	Lester vs. Spofford.
985	Baer vs. Hertzog et al.	1461	Curtis vs. Hecht et al.
1137	Gilbert vs. Burrs Burrs Cop. Co., Tenn.	1439	Hay vs. Cax et al.
1467	Church vs. Brooklyn Mutual Coal Co.	1523	McLeod vs. Seitg.
1469	Hall vs. Hupfield.		
1477	Boyd vs. Kenyon, &c.		

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1305	Brown vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1312	Brown vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1310	Sharkey vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	754	Atwood, Asail & Co. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1060	Nat. Shoe & Leather B'k vs. Curtis et al.	1169	Einstein et al. vs. Prince, Jr., et al.
1063	Same vs. Same.	542	Genet vs. Courson.
1286	Stilwell vs. Deutsch et al.	399	N. Y. Mail. S. S. Co. vs. Mer. Mut. Fire Ins. Co.
1280	Fowler vs. Wood.		
1324	Homans, Jr., vs. Amerman.	880	Valentine vs. Lanerz et al.
1329	Pickersgill et al. vs. De Golcourla.	486	Skinner vs. Bush.
1434	Miller et al. vs. Haines.	1448	Roberts vs. Berdell.
1310	Nat. B'k of Metropolis vs. Morgan et al.	1450	Husten vs. Weber et al.
		1462	Olslin et al. vs. Rosenthal.

Part III.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1166	Lansburg vs. Loeffler.	935	Savignac vs. Goodspeed.
1320	Turner vs. Shepard.	5060	Stuyvesant Bank vs. Delacroix.
1767	Hirsch vs. Towsky et al.	1029	Trundy vs. Brown et al.
266	Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1431	Doremus vs. Shaw.
1440	T. L. & N. J. Railroad Co. vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1350	Clark, Sr., vs. Carpenter.
1443	Smith vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	611	Whittemore vs. Patterson.
1294	Cosgrove, by guardian, vs. Ogden et al.	1307	Collins vs. Simmons et al.
824	Harris Manf. Co. vs. McCune et al.	1498	Walbridge vs. Haight
802	Walker vs. Kelly.	594½	Bell et al. vs. Waterbury et al.
1316	Williams vs. Ely.	1318	Monck vs. Reynolds, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
195	Percival vs. Gilman et al.	312	Erie Railway Co. vs. Drew, impleaded.
200	Gilman vs. McClellan et al.	319	Same vs. Same.
222	Burstenbinder vs. U. S. Blasting Oil Co.	320	Powers vs. Amory et al.
246	Stanton vs. Lyman et al.	321	Oppenheimer vs. Herman.
282	Same vs. Same.	322	Millin et al. vs. Harper et al.
283	Same vs. Same.	323	Atkinson et al. vs. Howland et al.
287	Wightman vs. Thomas et al.	324	Carrington vs. Bass et al.
217	Roberts et al. vs. Rhinelander et al.	325	Jewett vs. Cooper et al.
317½	Challiss vs. Central Branch U. P. R. R. Co.	326	Marks vs. Fanelite.
		327	Burke vs. Oliver.
		328	Dunlop vs. Marr et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Third Monday Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
452	East N. Y. and Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.	551	Low vs. Levy.
		555	Finnin vs. Malloy.
517	Bromberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.	701	Whaley vs. Aiken.
789	Lowrey, Receiver, vs. McKean.	565	Chase vs. Fiske.
281	Jaeger et al. vs. Frees.	566	Wehrkamp vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
680	Marks vs. Schattman et al.	893½	Raphaelsky vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
786	Conse et al. vs. Bixby et al.	549	H. R. R. Manuf'g Co. vs. Caldwell.
289	Bauer vs. Mittnacht.	570	Baus vs. Groh.
397	Stoney vs. Sturges et al.	772	McGrath vs. Bell.
		580	Boston vs. Elmer et al.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
980	Coit vs. Sixth-av. Railroad Co.	102	Glab vs. Schaffer.
782	Tuska vs. Schnepel.	132	Agra, &c., vs. Tunk
446	Jackson et al. vs. Stevens et al.	330	Tidl Valee vs. Allerton.
652	Gallagher vs. Preston.	393	Morton et al vs. Allerton.
722	Howell vs. Schnepel et al.	234	Albertis vs. Allerton.
38	Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	236	Day vs. Allerton.
713	Fay, Admin'r, &c., vs. Pendergast et al.	263	Murphy vs. O'Reilly.
906	Robinson vs. Robinson.	265	Fowler vs. Rhinelander, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1191	Arnold vs. Robertson.	337	Anderson vs. Tooker.
690	Frenhoefer vs. Guck.	673	Northam vs. The Mayor, &c.
606	Herryman vs. Hitchcock.	625	Fisk vs. Niles.
		480	Kuehl vs. Nayer et al.
332	DeLavallette vs. Parks et al.	316	Turner et al. vs. Wall et al.
600	Wheeli vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.	611	Oelricks et al. vs. Foster Iron Manufacturing Company.
498	Pettrech et al. vs. Rosenthal.		
676	Weeks vs. Marshall.	1202	Van Orden vs. Morange.
28	Albertis vs. Taylor.		

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
579	Hendrickson vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	544	Conkwright vs. Hall et al.
514	Devlin vs. Barker.	446	Edwards vs. Blun.
522	Dickinson vs. Denny.	517	Kohn vs. Jones.
541	Dagel vs. Lieber.	535	Davis vs. Decreux.
547	Cogswell vs. E. R. Nat'l Bank.	622	Kriets vs. Spielman.
		643	Welch vs. Bates.
126	Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Ins. Co.	549	Bogerow vs. Hessel.
194	Hoover vs. Croton Fire Ins. Co.	373	Messenger et al. vs. Fourth Nat. Bank.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2514	Watson vs. Conner.	2846	Clark vs. Morris.
2640	Hubener vs. Gruber.	2847	Shuman vs. Barker.
2709	Green vs. Errenfield.	2849	Phillips vs. Pollion.
2727	Bergman vs. Selbinger.	2849	Barstow vs. Smith.
		2850	Hyde vs. Deckinger.
2422	Clark vs. Smith, Jr.	2851	Randlett vs. Chandler.
2752	Strickland vs. Lorain.		
2690	Garvey vs. Cullen.	2852	Crane vs. Harris.
2726	Hyslip vs. Hardy.	2853	Hunt vs. Fish.
2745	Dillon vs. Levy.	2854	Higgins vs. Walsh.
2750	Gortsen vs. Jones.	2855	Ahlee vs. Sayer.
—	McCormack vs. Keller.	2856	Murphy vs. Dwyer.
		2857	Betz vs. Mitchell.
2842	Clark vs. Duffy.	2858	Johnston vs. Pitchkey.
2843	Merle vs. Moore.		
2844	Keenan vs. Cassidy.	2859	Smith vs. Grant.
2845	Hammett vs. Nicholson.	2860	Lockwood vs. Lawrence.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. Mary Tracey; grand larceny.	4	The People vs. Rebecca Fitch; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. Christian Studer; grand larceny.	5	The People vs. James Smith; forgery.
3	The People vs. Mary Morris; grand larceny.	6	The People vs. Thos. Nolan and John H. Sheridan; burglary.
		7	The People vs. John Connors; assault and battery.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 15, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	120½	25	A. M. U. Ex.	40¼
125,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	118	100	do.	40¼
10,000	do.	118	400	N. Y. Cen.	182¾
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	118¾	200	do. b3	182¾
12,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118¾	200	do.	182¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	118¾	200	Hudson	157¾
73,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119¼	100	do. bet. call	157¾
60,000	do.	119¼	200	Harlem	142
16,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	109¼	200	Reading	96½
27,000	Tenn. St. 6s. n.	65½	1100	do.	96¾
15,000	do.	65¾	100	Mich. Southern	106¾
11,000	N. C. S. 6s. new	55½	400	do.	106¾
1,000	La. 6s.	73½	1200	do.	106½
9,000	Brook. 6s., W. L.	93½	1600	do.	106
2,000	Mo. St. 6s.	89¾	28	Panama R.	322
1,000	Erie 1st M.	100	100	Ill. Cen.	146½
1,000	Erie 3d M.	98	200	Clev. & Pitts.	93
7,000	Erie 4th M.	80	400	Chic. & N. W.	91¾
1,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	94	200	do.	91¾
40,000	C. & N. W. con. conv. Bonds	100	100	do.	91¾
1,000	Chi. R. I. & P. 7s	97¾	10	do.	92½
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M	98	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	103¾
3,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	93¾	62	C., C., Cin. & I. R.	71½
10,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	94¼	100	do.	72
[illegible]	do.	94½	100	Lake Shore	105¾
[illegible]	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 conv.	98	100	do.	106
[illegible]	do.	98	40	do.	105¾
[illegible]	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	90	200	do.	106
[illegible]	Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	86¼	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	129
[illegible]	do.	86¾	100	do.	128¾
[illegible]	Col. C. & I. C. 2d M.	81	100	do.	128½
[illegible]	Tol. P. & W. 1st, E. Div.	84½	200	do.	128¾
[illegible]	Lake S. Div. B.	98	300	Mil. & St. P.	73½
[illegible]	St. Louis & I. M. 1st M. Bds.	86	100	Tol., W. & W.	75½
[illegible]	Amer. Ex. Bank	112	200	do.	75½
[illegible]	Mariposa Pf.	40	500	do.	75½
[illegible]	Pacific Mail	95¾	1300	do.	76½
[illegible]	do.	95½	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	88
[illegible]	W'lls, F. & Exp. Assn.	102	6	P., Ft. W. & C.	154½
[illegible]	Del. & Hud. Can.	122	200	do.	155¼
[illegible]	Adams Ex.	61½	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf. b10	73
[illegible]	do.	61¼	200	Ohio & Miss.	35
[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Ex.	35	200	Chic. & Alton	157¾
[illegible]	U. S. Ex.	67	50	do.	159
			600	do.	158¾
			100	Del., L. & W.	119
			100	do.	119¾
			100	do. 3d call	119¾
			60	N. J. Cen.	119¾
			182	do.	118
			50	Morris & Es.	90¾
			12	N. Y. & N. H.	132
			200	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	118
			200	do. 3d call	117¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121¼	$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65	117⅝
20,000	do.	121½	5,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '67	[illegible]
7,000	do.	121½			
41,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	118¾	1,000	do.	118¼
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	121	11,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	116½
20,000	do.	121	20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109¼
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109¼	20,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	108¼
5,000	do.	109½	10,000	do.	108¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, x c.	65	100	N. Y. Cen.	182
1,000	do.	65¾	200	do.	181¾
1,000	do.	65½	100	Hudson R.	157
15,000	Tenn. 6s, N	65¼	100	Harlem	147¾
2,000	do.	65¾	300	Mich. So. R.	106¾
2,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jos. Iss.	91¾	300	Ill. Cen.	146
2,000	N. Car. 6s.	55¾	200	Clev. & Pitts.	93
6,000	do.	55½		do.	93¼
6,000	Mo. St. 6s.	89¾	700	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	103¾
1,000	Ga. St. 6s.	82	200	Chi. & N. W.	91½
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	94	100	do. b10	91¾
300	Lake S. Div. Bs.	98	300	do.	91¾
100	do.	99	100	do. b30	91¾
100	Mariposa Pref.	40	200	Lake Shore R.	105¾
100	do. b30	40¼	100	Chi. & R. I.	128¾
100	Pacific Mail	95½	100	do.	128
500	do.	95¾	100	do.	127¾
100	West U. T.	44¾	100	Mil. & St. P.	73½
400	do.	44¾	100	do.	73½
100	Boston W. P.	17¾	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	87¾
30	Adams Ex.	61¾	300	T., W. & W.	75½
100	do.	61¾	300	do.	75¾
100	American Ex.	40¾	100	do.	76
15	Merch. Un. Ex.	16	200	New-Jersey Cen.	117¾
100	U. S. Ex.	67	100	Mor. & Es.	90¾
100	do.	66½	100	Alt. & T. H.	40
100	do.	66¾	200	Col. C. & I. C.	85¾
600	Reading	96	100	H. & S. J. Pf.	116¾

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$30,000	Va. 6s, R.	60	600	Reading	96½
15,000	Ala. 8s.	102½	400	do. b3	96¾
100	Pacific Mail	94½	600	Chic. & N. W. b3	91¾
200	Mich. So.	106			

MONDAY, May 17—A. M.

The following is the Second official notification from the Secretary of the Treasury for the purchase of United States Bonds, by authority and for account of the SINKING FUND of Feb. 25, 1862. It will be seen that the present notice varies from the first by inviting proposals to sell the *Principal* of the Bonds or Registered Certificates, without reference to the accumulated Gold *Interest;* the latter to be paid to the seller in Gold from the date of the last half yearly payment of Interest. Thus, the 5-20s of 1862, 1864 and 1865, May and November Interest, if sold to the Sinking Fund, will receive, on Wednesday next, 20 days Gold Interest in addition to the Currency price of the sale; while the 5-20s of 1865, 1867 and 1868, January and July Interest, will receive in Gold 4 months and 20 days Interest in addition to the Currency price of the sale.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869.

SECOND PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Proposals will be received at this office until noon of Wednesday, May 19, for the sale to the Government of one million of dollars of Six Per Cent. Five-twenty Bonds for the Sinking Fund; at which time the bids will be opened and the awards declared. Proposals will state the specific character of the Bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and of which issue; and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The prices named in the proposals must be for the *principal* of the Bonds, in lawful money, without regard to the accrued interest, which will be paid in coin, upon the bonds accepted, from the date of the last payment of interest to the date of purchase.

Each proposal must inclose a certified check for five per cent. of the amount offered. The checks accompanying proposals not accepted, will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following day, when the Bonds must be delivered, for which payment will be made as soon as they can be duly examined.

The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the Government. Like proposals will be received on Wednesday of each week until otherwise directed.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, May 15, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,012,329
Decrease in Specie	706,720
Increase in other Legal Tenders	1,301,789
Increase in Deposits	3,499,212
Decrease in Circulation	6,269

	May 16, '68.	May 15, '69.	May 8, '69.
National Capital	$73,457,700	$74,257,700	$74,257,700
Local Capital	8,962,560	9,950,300	9,950,300
Total Capital	$82,420,260	$84,208,000	$84,208,000
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and G'ld Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Legal Tender	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	34,102,249	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	101,378,370	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	May 8, '69.	May 15, '69.	May 16, '68.
On deposits	$199,805,137	$202,300,000	$201,313,206
Circulation	32,966,160	32,977,794	34,102,249
Total	$232,771,297	$232,270,243	$235,508,554
25 ₱ cent. would be	$58,094,824	$58,342,561	$58,876,888
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	71,191,082	71,876,125	78,552,337
Excess	$14,196,338	$13,533,564	$19,675,948

The Bank return of the week shows a further large gain in Deposits, *five and a half millions*, of which $1,391,000 is in Greenbacks. The Loans are up $1,012,000, and the Specie average down $706,000. The Treasury Office during the week received in Gold for Customs $2,589,597, and paid out for Gold Interest $2,618,676.

The sales of Gold, which left off 139½ on Friday night, were advanced Saturday to 139¾@139⅝@139½ ₱ cent.; closing 139⅝@¾ ₱ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were held with firmness by most of the leading drawers, 109¾@109½ on London, 60 days; but the actual transactions of the day (the steamers sailing at too early an hour for business for Saturday's mails) were at 109½@109¾ ₱ cent., and at 110¼@110½ ₱ cent., short sight.

The Money Market for the week closed easy at 7 ₱ cent. on call loan to the Stock Brokers, and 7@8 ₱ cent. to the Bill Brokers on prime Merchant paper of short date. Some considerable balances were tendered late in the day to the leading Stock firms at 6 ₱ cent.; but this is 1 ₱ cent. below the prevailing rule of the Street, and we scarcely feel at liberty to report that money is worth less than 7 ₱ cent. for current use on call, or 7@8 ₱ cent. on choice paper.

The general trade of the week shows a decided improvement in the line of Domestic Exports, and contrary to the look of Exchange, there was no Export of American Gold Coin. The amount of Gold bars and of Silver and Spanish Doubloons cleared, is $622,336, and the receipts from California, $350,322. The volume of Foreign Imports, Dry Goods, and General Foreign Merchandise, falls off from the very heavy figures of the previous fortnight, but there is but little difference in the amount taken for consumption, as indicated by the Customs Duties paid into the Treasury.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,265,324, against the total entries of $5,773,351 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,822,424, against $3,424,636 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $622,336, against $3,150,487 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,589,597. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 7,152 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 12,740.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to April 1, and since semi-official from the Customhouse—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$22,361,215	March	$32,021,622
August	22,113,900	April 3	7,062,552
September	22,378,326	April 10	7,069,622
October	19,420,928	April 17	7,558,167
November	20,066,004	April 24	5,355,126
December	13,621,597	May 1	5,806,952
January	22,221,251	May 8	7,072,549
February	23,044,535	May 15	5,592,228
Total to date since July 1			$231,266,617
Against same time 1868			211,946,196
Increase since July 1			$19,310,024

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

July	$11,071,875	March	$12,583,898
August	12,227,188	April 7	2,878,954
September	12,300,340	April 14	2,817,355
October	14,705,901	April 21	2,680,519
November	14,408,780	April 28	4,471,905
December	14,337,285	May 5	4,679,694
January	10,168,317	May 12	4,622,424
February	10,884,812		
Total since July 1			$140,303,008
Against same time last year			150,821,718
Decrease since July 1			$10,518,710
Gold, May 15, 1869			139⅝ ₱ cent.
Gold, May 16, 1868			139⅝ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$22,934,986	March	$3,363,035
August	4,630,939	April 3	593,305
September	1,354,720	April 10	222,886
October	1,488,739	April 17	65,675
November	2,181,285	April 24	507,585
December	1,717,825	May 1	549,280
January	3,364,280	May 8	650,030
February	3,232,086	May 15	622,336
Total since July 1			$52,739,600
Against same time last year			56,314,316
Decrease since July 1			$3,574,526

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$2,112,094	January	$1,809,538
August	2,354,947	February	1,309,228
September	2,547,843	March	942,239
October	931,720	April	1,105,301
November	1,102,912	May 1	699,948
December	794,484	May 10	350,322
Total since July 1			$15,360,639
Against same time last year			30,867,348
Decrease since July 1			$15,406,649

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$9,556,894	July	$15,789,213
August	12,353,344	August	1,322,448
September	12,279,450	September	3,229,163
October	10,446,322	October	341,449
November	7,633,886	November	18,455,908
December	6,597,387	December	2,539,909
January	9,702,415	January	19,512,488
March	12,241,405	March	3,680,311
April	10,036,286	April	4,885,449
May 1	894,000	May 1	3,130,599
May 8	2,593,025	May 8	4,974,315
May 15	2,589,597	May 15	2,618,676
Total	$111,979,975	Total	$82,399,937
To date, 1868	100,781,321	To date, 1868	82,612,321

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		May 16, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	137⅝@139⅝@137½@139½	139½
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	119@121¼	109
Consolidated 5-20s	117@118¾	109¾
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	108¼@109¼	101
New-York Central	180⅝@181¾	128⅝
Rock Island	127¼@127⅝	95
Michigan Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson River	155⅝@157⅝	137⅝
Northwestern	[illegible]	67⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	149½@155	107½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91½@93¼	84¾
Reading	95½@96	90⅝
Northwestern Preferred	98@103¾	77⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾@35¾	30⅝
Pacific Mail	92½@95¾	91½
St. Paul Preferred	85¼@87¾	75⅞
St. Paul Common	72¾@73½	61½
Toledo and Wabash	72⅞@78¾@76	51½
Lake Shore	104⅝@105¾	103⅝
Mariposa Preferred	44⅞@40⅝	10

On the Stock Exchange, the Public Funds of the United States were higher than on Friday on the long 6 ₱ cents. of 1881, and the 5-20s of 1862 and 1867 were higher than ever before reported, and the other Gold-bearing Stocks were advanced in proportion. The 1881s sold up to 121⅜; the 5-20s of 1862, at 121¼, and the 1867s at 119 ₱ cent. The State Bonds were steady, the Railways somewhat tame, and prices on the New-York and Western Roads somewhat below the figures of Friday night.

No late Boards were held, (the usual custom on Saturday,) but the following quotations were made at 5 o'clock in the Long Room and on the Street:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109½	109⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	120¾	121¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	118⅝	118⅞
American Gold Coin	139½	139⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	65⅝	65⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	58	58
Missouri Bonds	89½	89⅜
North Carolina Bonds, new	55¾	55½
New-York Central	182⅝	181⅞
Reading Railway	96⅛	96⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	128⅝	127¾
Northwest Common	91⅛	92
Northwest Preferred	104	103⅝
Michigan Southern	106⅜	105½
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	155⅝	155⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93⅜	93⅛
Pacific Mail Company	95⅝	95⅞
St. Paul Preferred	87⅝	87⅝
St. Paul Common	73⅝	73⅝
Toledo and Wabash	75⅝	76
Ohio and Mississippi	35⅝	35⅜
Mariposa Preferred	40	40⅜
Lake Shore	106⅛	106⅛
Hudson River	157⅝	157⅝
Louisiana Levee 8s	70	70

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	121	5-20 coup., '65 n. is.	118⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	121⅜	5-20 reg., 1867	118⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	121¼	5-20 coup., 1867	118⅞
5-20 reg., 1864	116½	5-20 coup., 1868	118⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	116¾	10-40 reg.	108⅝
5-20 reg., 1865	116⅝	10-40 coup.	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	117		
6s Currency	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Indiana 5 ₱ c.	97¾	Louisiana 6s levee bds.	69½
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	Louisiana 8s levee bds.	80
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	California 7s large bds.	120
Michigan 7 ₱ c. W. L.	100	Connecticut 6s	[illegible]
Tenn. 6s, ex cou.	65⅝	Rhode Island 6s	101
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	65⅝	Alabama 5s	67
Virginia 6s, new bds.	61⅝	Alabama 8s	101
Georgia 6s	82	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	110½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	95⅝	N. Y. Coupon B'ty Loan	110½
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	55¼	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '70	100
Missouri 6s	89⅝	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	91⅝	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	98
Louisiana 6s	73⅝		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of North Amer.	111
Manhattan	140	Hanover	102½
Merchants'	127	Nassau	112½
Mechanics'	133	Corn Exchange	130
America	140	St. Nicholas	112
Phenix	109	Commonwealth	115
Butchers' & Drovers'	155	Imp. and Traders'	124
Mechanics & Traders'	130	Park	161
State of New-York	109	Manuf's and Merch's	101
Ocean	105	Central National	115
American Exchange	112	First National	220
Chatham	150	Fourth National	105⅛
Bank of the Republic	118		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	88	Chi. R. I. & P.	97¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	88	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est's	88	Morris & Essex 2d M.	93½
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	86	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98
Erie 7's 2d ind 1879	91	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	87½	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	105½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	79	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	99
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	77	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	90
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	80	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75¼
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	104	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	103
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	118	Chi. & Alton inc.	91
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93½	Peninsula R. R. bds.	91
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	104
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	119½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	83
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	84	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	80¼
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	73	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	90	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. int. bd's	90	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	86¾
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	95	Mar. Trustee Cer.	80½
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con.	100	Long Dock bonds	92
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	115	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	95¼
Lack. & Western bds.	94	Tol. Peoria & W. E. D.	85½
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	93	Tol. Peoria & W. W. D.	84¾
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	82	Cleve. P. & Ash. n. b.	90
Tol. & W. 2d M.	82	Cleve. P. & Ash. o. b.	94
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77	So. Carolina 6s	78½
Tol. W. & W. c. c. S'k. F.	83	So. Carolina 6s, n. b.	75
Gt. West'n 2d M. '93	78	Iron Mountain bonds	90
Gal. & Chi. extended	96	N. Jersey Cent., n. b.	98
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96	Lake Shore Div. bds.	98
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100		

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Company are now operating 825 miles of road, as follows:

Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien	193
Prairie du Chien to St. Paul and Minneapolis	215
Milwaukee to La Crosse via Watertown	196
Milwaukee to Portage via Horicon	95
Horicon to Berlin and Winneconne	56
Watertown to Sun Prairie	26
Milton to Monroe	42
Total length of miles	825

Gross earnings, 1868		$8,517,645
Ordinary expenses	$3,217,045	
Renewal of trade	391,698	
New bridges and stations	136,241	
New cars and locomotives	298,157	4,032,041
Net income		$2,484,604
Interest on debt		1,240,700
To surplus income		$1,243,904

The general Balance Sheet of the Company, brought down from the close of the year, by including the recent dividends, may be stated as follows:

Preferred Capital		$6,188,272
Common Capital	$5,554,599	
Dividends Capitalized	1,596,471	7,151,070
Present Stock		$13,339,342
Funded Debt of all kinds		16,836,187
Pay Rolls due in January		265,177
Sundry Accounts and Coupons		140,514
Income Surplus	$2,409,492	
Less Stock Dividends	1,596,471	
Balance	$813,021	
Less Cash Preferred Dividend	573,178	239,843
Total		$32,821,063
Cost of Road	$31,992,017	
Fuel and Material	509,883	
Agents, &c., due in January	209,349	
Coupons prepaid	112,185	
Cash and Post Office Department	*601,808	
Total	$33,394,241	
*Less Cash Dividend	573,178	$32,821,063

The progressive earnings of the Company and ordinary and extraordinary expenses since 1867, with our own estimate of the business of 1869, may be stated as follows:

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Gross Earnings	$6,063,608	$8,517,645	$7,500,000
Total Expenses	3,608,686	4,032,041	4,500,000
Net Income	$2,012,922	$2,484,604	$3,000,000
Interest	1,144,333	1,240,700	1,250,000
Leaving for Stock	$872,591	$1,243,904	$1,750,000
Equal on Capital to	9 ₱ ct.	9½ ₱ ct.	13¼ ₱ ct.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $964,426; total payments, $1,136,[illegible]; balance, $84,862,892. The receipts include, for Customs, $382,000; for Gold Notes, $164,000.

A Letter From an Old Banker.

To Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: An experience of thirty years in the Bank of the United States, in China, and as a private banker, has induced me to place on paper some of the prominent difficulties, and some of the proper remedies, for our money troubles. I do not suppose they will be popular, but they are nevertheless correct, and as I do not look for any resumption of specie payments before the year 1873, they can be applied as gradually as the most cautious could desire.

As the President states, we want a fixed plan steadily carried out; and what I have alluded to, consistently as possible, will, I have no doubt, effect the desired result.

The numerous propositions on the currency question are all too theoretical. Practical treatment is what is necessary. We suffer from an irredeemable, therefore an excessive, circulation. These notes bear no interest, are not payable at any time or place, in any way; people are forced to receive them, and have no inducement to keep them; they buy something, as the only means of parting with them. The Government thus sets the example of non-payment, and must lead the way, in the remedial process, by redeeming the legal-tenders. The curtailment and cancellation of $4,000,000 a month was correct, and never should have been discontinued. It did not cause the failure of any solvent man.

The legal-tender notes must be gradually withdrawn. If they cannot be paid from surplus revenue, they can be funded in a four per cent. gold loan, exempt from taxation, interest payable in London. The process might be slow, but to this there would be no objection.

As these legal tenders were absorbed by either process the national banks would necessarily gradually contract their loans, and could not make the enormous profits of the past few years, at the cost of the community, by irredeemable paper money. Nor could they inflate prices of produce and stocks by large loans on speculative operations; they must return to business paper and the purposes for which alone they were created.

They should not be allowed to sell gold. This should be accumulated by them toward resumption of specie payments. They might loan it on special contracts, payable in kind.

No more protection to produce or manufactures should be granted. At least one-third of the expenses of every family are occasioned by paper money and high tariffs, which have given excessive profits, for the past five years, to all the manufacturing and producing interests.

Contraction is, without doubt, a necessary preliminary to the resumption of specie payments. With a moderate contraction, limited to suit the judgment of conservative men, and extending through several years, there need be no heavy losses in any one year, as all could shape their business when they once knew definitely what was before them.

If there is no contraction, there will be a collapse, as in 1857, carrying ruin, destroying confidence, and requiring a long period for its restoration. The writer has passed through three resumptions of specie payments. In each case the obligations of the banks were narrowed down to their ability to sustain their obligations, and then a gradual expansion took place on the new basis of specie payments.

Strict economy on the part of the nation and individual is also a necessary preliminary. We must be a creditor country not a debtor. Then gold will not be drained from us, our cotton and grain will then pay for our importations. When our productions will not pay for our imports we buy too much abroad, and should economize. A certain pressure for money is necessary to make Americans economical. A man must feel that the ten or fifty dollars he is about to spend is wanted to make up his bank account—that he cannot longer borrow—then he will husband his means. With the use of paper money we have become reckless as to cost or extent of obligations. The day of great business has passed away with the cessation of the war, and we have fallen back on the ordinary business of a settled condition of trade. We cannot all live expensively; any one who will observe the extravagance even in the dress of children, will see how much reform is needed. We cannot grow rich if we spend all we produce. We must grow poor if we spend more than we make individually or nationally.

The expenses of the war have greatly diffused capital; and it needs only a careful, judicious use of it, greatly to enrich those who possess it; but curtailment and a steady approach to resumption is the only safety, so that prices may again become reasonable, and labor be paid in a standard currency, equal in value throughout the world. There is no power given in the Constitution which permits paper to be a legal tender; the power is to coin money, and regulate the standard alone. Many did not object to the issue of paper money by the Government for a time, as the best means of putting an end to the rebellion; but no one supposed it was to be fastened upon the people, and upon the country, as a permanent injury to all commercial values.

The legislation since the war has all been toward a continuation of this evil, for the only law to contract and cancel the legal-tenders has been repealed. The influence of the Banks and the speculators has overridden the rights and welfare of the people.

Congress should not trouble themselves about the redemption of the notes of the National Banks; let the banks take care of their own obligations. The legal-tenders are the irredeemable currency; take these out of the way and the rest is very clear. When they may be called on to pay specie, they must do business prudently. Congress has no more right to tell my debtor that he may pay me in paper seventy cents of my dollar, than a Mexican General to demand from our citizens there a forced loan. Any emergency has long passed away, and the workingmen of this land should demand and insist upon payment in dollars for their time and labor. The report of Mr. WELLS shows that every article they use is far above specie cost from paper redundancy. Congress should legislate for the buyer as well as the seller, who has thus far had the control. Why should any man be deprived of fair payment, that others may trade and speculate on his money, and keep up a fictitious inflation of the currency to his injury? Why should those who have to pay their debts or be sold out by the Sheriff, be refused from any legal remedy against the State having three hundred millions of circulation, and earning nearly twenty per cent. per annum. Fund or gradually pay the legal-tender notes, and the people can take care of their own interests; but the moneyed power overrides all individual rights. While our circulation is about seven hundred millions of dollars, that of the Bank of England is one hundred and fifteen (115) millions (in dollars.) The circulation of the Bank of France is two hundred and sixty millions (260) in dollars; ours being double the circulation of both. No political party can be sustained which is committed to paper money, not payable in any way. Every one becomes sick of it, of the enormous indirect tax paid for clothing, house rent, fuel, groceries, and every article of living and expenditure. Our next party should be a resumption party—millions will support that, and the abolition of the income tax, the most obnoxious, inquisitorial, as well as illegal ever laid, the Constitution prescribing an entirely different mode of taxation. The emergency may have justified it, that, however, no longer exists. Some one must say these things. The general arguments in Congress are in some way by jugglery to settle our debts without contraction or payment, all which is simply absurd.

The purchase of Five-twenty bonds by the Treasury is a great mistake. We have no need to reduce our funded debt; we can well afford to pay the interest on that; it is nothing aside of the indirect tax alluded to. Every surplus dollar should be used to withdraw the legal-tender notes—to cancel legal-tender notes. This would sooner lessen the premium on gold than any other measure except cessation of imports. This would seem like an intention to return to specie payments. No clamor from national banks or long-favored manufacturers should be allowed to interfere—no debt would ever be paid, if the debtor could decide the period. Simple justice demands irredeemable notes shall not continue to be a legal tender one day beyond the absolute necessity of the case; and if no other power can remove this great evil, it is to be hoped that the Supreme Court will decide what few doubt is the true decision—that they are illegal. Every man who pays one, deducts thirty per cent. from what he owes; they are a perpetual fraud on the public, and can so easily be funded that there is no apology or reason for a continuance of the injustice. We are all taxed to do it. An irredeemable promise is an irredeemable disgrace to any country, and only partisan politics could continue such a law. One of the most obvious effects of our present system is the enormous daily speculation in Wall-street, where one man sets at defiance the interests of all other stockholders and creditors in railroad and other corporations, and overcomes law and legislation by sharing his gigantic frauds with those who relieve him from any penalty. Is it desirable that this should be continued? Is the real welfare of the country advanced by any of the purchases and sales for a rise or a fall of stocks? Thousands are ruined to make one man rich, and the loss falls upon those who work and save—not where it should fall, on the gamblers themselves. The same system which would relieve a firm or a bank from excessive debt, will relieve the Government; no other will, except repudiation, or what is nearly the same thing—that is, preventing any man from collecting the paper note he is compelled to receive. This has lasted long enough, and it is hoped that there are now some men in Congress or in the Cabinet at Washington who will apply a remedy.

The writer has before suggested that all gold coupons shall be receivable in payment of duties, where they mature within sixty days; they can be examined and certified at the Sub-Treasury offices, and a certificate given for the amount, receivable at the Custom-House.

This will enable the importer to purchase gold or coupons, and avoid the locking-up of gold, giving an additional "specie equivalent" to the extent of any interest maturing within the time named, and to that extent preventing the "cornering" of gold by combinations.

These ideas are simply the results of experience, and need only persistent application to make a great change in our condition, and place us in a fair way of resuming specie payments in the time named, 1873. The history of paper money in England, France and Austria shows how much the progress of any country is interfered with by its continuance. For a time it stimulates; but the reaction has always been disastrous. We cannot avoid meeting the question, and the sooner we enter upon the remedy, the sooner will permanent prosperity be restored to our country.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12. W.

While not agreeing with all the views of the writer of the above, we know him to be so able and sincere, on the subject, that we readily yield to his request to make the TIMES the organ of his communication to the Secretary of the Treasury.—[TIMES.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income.

A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 38 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN THEIR BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.

Parties who are occupying, or who may occupy, safes in the BURGLAR-PROOF vault of this Bank, are informed that two capacious safes, 8x8 feet, are set aside for the gratuitous storage of silver ware and other valuables while the owners are absent from the City.

To those desirous of obtaining the greatest security for their valuable papers, we would state that there are still a few safes to be rented in the safe deposit vault of this Bank.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 15, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	72	Pitch, bbls.	....
Cotton, bales	699	Tar, bbls.	100
Eggs, bbls.	2,181	Sp'ts Turp'tine, bbls.	....
Flour, bbls.	6,300	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	791
Flour, bags	....	Pork, bbls.	50
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	50
Cornmeal, bags	1,000	Lard, pkgs.	....
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, kegs	....
Corn, bushels	28,517	Beef, pkgs.	1,070
Rye, bushels	....	Butter, pkgs.	2,497
Malt, bushels	....	Cheese, pkgs.	1,394
Barley, bushels	....	Lard Oil, pkgs.	....
Oats, bushels	11,400	Tallow, pkgs.	....
Peas, bushels	200	Grease, pkgs.	....
Beans, bushels	320	Stearine, pkgs.	....
Grass seed, bushels	....	Starch, bxs.	1,000
Flaxseed, bushels	....	Tobacco, hhds.	341
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	2	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	249
Hides, No.	2,117	Whisky, bbls.	242
Hides, bundles	14	Wool, bales	176
Hemp, bales	31	Oil Cake, pkgs.	90
Hops, bales	206	Peanuts, bags	47
Leather, sides	3,490	Skins, bundles	11
Resin, bbls.	....	Beeswax, pkgs.	....
Crude Turp., bbls.	....	Rice, pkgs.	8

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Lafayette*, for Havre—46,686 lbs. Lard, 118 cases Sewing Machines, 20 packages Beeswax, 142 bundles Whalebone, 235 bbls. Fish Roes, 84 bbls. Ashes, 676 bales Cotton, 470 bags Coffee.

By the steamer *Helvetia* for Liverpool—1,500 bushels Wheat, 212 bales Hops, 838 bales Cotton, 150 tierces Beef, 947 gallons Essence Oil, 78 bbls. Pork, 104,000 lbs. Bacon, 46,500 gallons Molasses, 19,827 lbs. Oil Cake, 170,000 lbs. Tallow, 40 hhds. Tobacco, 200 bbls. Resin, 196 boxes Cheese, 400 bbls. Grease, 137 bbls. Fish Roes, 50 bbls. Oxide of Zinc.

By the steamer *Smidt*, for Bremen—290 bales Cotton, 331 cases Tobacco, 200 boxes Extract Logwood, 1,017 bbls. Resin, 100 bbls. Potash, 103 bbls. Flour, 147 hhds. Tobacco, 124 hhds. Tobacco Stems, 23 bales Tobacco Stems, 464 bbls. Shoe Pegs.

By the ship *Glenaron*, for London—30 bbls. Hogs Hair, 2,500 bbls. Flour, 289 boxes Clocks, 100 casks Spermaceti, 42 bbls. Tobacco, 327 bbls. Resin, 149 casks Sperm Oil, 100 boxes Extract Lime Wood.

By the bark *Solo di Gloria*, for Rotterdam—10 bales Sarsaparilla, 6,120 Pipe Staves, 270 bags Bark, 10 hhds. Bark, 40 casks bark, 3,059 bbls. Resin, 150 boxes Extract Fustic.

By the bark *Hans Georg*, for Rotterdam—4,011 bbls. Resin.

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—1,066 bales Cotton, 127 boxes Cheese, 35 bales Hops, 6,300 bushels Wheat, 9 bales Rags.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—10 casks Whalefoot, 15,600 lbs. Lard, 600 bbls. Flour, 509 bbls. Tar, 10 tons Fustic, 24,241 bushels Corn, 189 tcs. Beef, 10 casks Beef, 44 cases Sewing Machines, 14,262 bushels Wheat, 101,798 lbs. Oil Cake, 108 bbls. Pork, 170 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 10 bales Hops.

By the ship *Europa*, for Bremen—5,250 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 30 bbls. Lubricating Oil.

ASHES—Have been in demand at $7 87½@$8 for Pots, and nominally $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 841 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at about previous prices, including Java at 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8c.@18c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@18¼c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 10c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 23c.@26c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18¼c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@16c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been less activity in the market since our last, and prices have been less buoyant, though not quotably varied. Sales have been reported of 2,187 bales, including 609 bales to shippers, 412 bales to spinners, 360 bales to speculators, and 339 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA, in their Circular of this morning, sum up the week's business thus: "Our market for the week has been uniform, with prices quite steadily maintained, closing steady at the quotations. The demand still continues for the grades of strict Good Ordinaries and above, the lower grades being quite neglected. Holders continue to meet the market freely. The total sales for the week have been 15,029 bales, including 5,643 bales to spinners, 2,133 bales to speculators, 4,806 bales to exporters, and 1,717 bales in transit. Sales of Average Low Middlings are reported as follows: For May, 200 bales at 27⅞c., and 200 bales at 27¾c. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 6,686 bales; to Bremen, 1,676 bales; to Hamburg, 418 bales; to Cronstadt, 226 bales. Total 8,800 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 23,575 bales; to the Continent, 5,789 bales. Total, 31,364 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	23	23¼	23½	23½
Good Ordinary	25	25¼	25½	25½
Low Middling	27¾	28	28¼	28¼
Middling	28¾	29	29¼	29¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	7,152
Receipts last week	5,686
Receipts preceding week	6,519
Receipts since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	3,544
Exports since Jan. 1	148,082
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	228,155
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	[illegible]
Estimated stock on hand here	73,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,135,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,191,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	3,392,288
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,243,000
Exports same time last year	1,637,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,500,000
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	292,000
Estimated stock same time last year	197,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	83,120
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,224
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered more freely and has been in limited request at lower and drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,300 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$5 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $6 05@$6 50; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 50@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 30@$6 80 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 40@$5 90
Extra State	6 05@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 05@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 80@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	7 10@ 9 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 25@12 50

Southern Flour continues quiet but firm; sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., at $6 60@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$13 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is very dull at $6 50@$8 50 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 375 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in request at $4 75@$7 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Cornmeal is in demand at $4 25@$4 75 for Western, $4 30@$4 45 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, partly for forward delivery, but has been quoted lower and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 86@$1 88; Amber do. at $1 60; No. 1 Spring (a small lot) at $1 60; No. 2 do., small lot, $1 43@$1 47; No. 2 Spring, to arrive, on private terms; and No. 2 do. at $1 38, delivered, ₱ bushel. The bids, for full loads of No. 2 Spring, ranged from $1 40@$1 42, while the asking prices were from $1 42@$1 45, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel. Corn has been more inquired for at a further improvement in prices, closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at 82c.@90c. for damp to very dry new Mixed Western; 92c. for old do. in store; 93c.@94c. for do. delivered, and 88c.@90c. for unsound and heated, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet at about previous prices; Western, $1 33@$1 35; State, $1 35@$1 37½ ₱ bushel. Barley has been quite dull and heavy. Barley Malt continues inactive at $1 50@$1 85 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in more demand, but at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 40,000 bushels Western at 78c.@81c. ₱ bushel; also, small lots of State at 81c.@82c. ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last embrace 2,500 bbls. Flour to London; 600 bbls. Flour, 14,262 bushels Wheat and 24,241 bushels Corn to Glasgow; 21,300 bushels Wheat to Liverpool, and 102 bbls. Flour to Bremen.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in fair supply and light demand at from 60c.@85c. for shipping, and 9[illegible]c.@$1 25 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in request at 80c.@$1 10 for Long and Short ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in less request, and quoted heavy, including American at 5c.@10c. for New, and 2c.@6c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 5c.@10c.; Eastern, 5c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@8c.; Michigan, 5c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb. The receipts have been 206 bales; export clearances, 277 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 22,802 Hides; sales, 38,100 Hides and 49 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22¼ lbs., 21c. gold, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Dry Entre Rios, 22 lbs. private terms; 750 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Montevideo Kips, to arrive, 12 lbs., private terms; 700 Dry California, 22 lbs., 20¼c. gold, usual selection; 4,000 Dr. Zanzibar, to arrive, 11c., private terms; 1,000 Dry Central American, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Acapulco, 19 lbs., 22c., currency; 500 Dry Parnahiba, 18 lbs., private terms; 530 Dry Curacoa, 19@22 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry Truxillo, 17 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Mexican Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 4,600 Dry Texas, 21½@22 lbs., part 22c.; 500 Dry Salted Maranham, 20 lbs., private terms; 100 Dry Salted Curacoa, 20 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Salted Matamoras, 25 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 60 lbs., 11½c., gold, usual selection; 500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 60 lbs., private terms; 150 Wet Salted West Indies, 40 lbs., private terms; 800 Wet Salted Rio Janeiro, 62 lbs., private terms; 5,100 City Slaughters, 66@70 lbs., 11¾c.@12c.; 250 City Slaughters, Bulls, 89 lbs., 8¾c.; 40 bales Calcutta Cow, to arrive, 11lbs., 16½c., gold; The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 88,100 Hides, (same time last year 170,790 year before, 165,000,) as follows: 30,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Corrientes, &c.; 1,000 Dry Montevideo; 6,400 Dry Rio Grande, 3,000 Dry California, 1,600 Dry Rio Janeiro, 3,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 3,300 Dry African; 13,000 Dry Central American, 4,300 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 1,800 Dry Bahia, 1,600 Dry West India, 8,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 10,000 Dry and Salted Texas, 800 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 700 Wet Salted Maranham.

LEATHER—Sole has been attracting more attention at buoyant prices. Week's receipts, 55,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 39c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 39c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light

Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 20c.@24c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 27c.@40c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 38c.@45c., cash ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a fair demand for Cuba Muscovado, two cargoes of which, amounting in all to about 1,150 hhds. and tierces, have been disposed of since our last, at 38c.@43c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds have been quiet, but held with increasing firmness. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@60c.; Cuba at 35c.@40c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	30c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c.@42c.	40c.@43c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	38c.@43c.	38c.@43c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	38c.@45c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@65c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES.—There has not been much movement in this line since our last. The receipts have been light, and the leading holders of stock have not been very eager to sell. The demand, however, has been on a restricted scale for most articles. In Spirits Turpentine, the little that has been done has been on the basis of 46c. for merchantable lots, though holders were pretty generally claiming 46½c. ⅌ gallon early in the day. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. In Tar pretty free offerings were noted, but at prices above the views of buyers, and no business of moment was transacted. The receipts were 166 bbls., and the export clearances 800 bbls. by the steamship Europa, for Glasgow. Resin has been in request, but the prices offered have been generally unsatisfactory to sellers, and the actual transactions have been light. For Strained there were buyers of lines at $2 25, but the asking prices ranged as high as $2 30@$2 32½ ⅌ 280 lbs. There was some call for the better grades at steady rates. There were no receipts of Resin reported. The export clearances included 4,011 bbls. Resin by the bark *Hans Georg*, for Rotterdam; 2,000 bbls. do. by the bark *Sala de Gloria*, same destination; 1,017 bbls. do. by the steamship *Smidt*, for Bremen; 337 bbls. do. by the steamship *Glasgow*, for London, and 200 bbls. by the steamship *Helvetia*, for Liverpool. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 45½c.@47½c., chiefly at 46c., for Merchantable, ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4 25; Resin at $2 25@$12 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 75@$4 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—The leadings have been in fair request at generally steady prices, including Crude Whale at $1 00@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17½; Crude Sperm at $1 92½@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 05; Olive at $1 45@$1 50 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Business in Crude has been very light since our last, having been confined to job lots on the basis of 16c.@16½c., chiefly 16c. in bulk, and 22c. in barrels, ⅌ gallon. Holders have not been disposed to sell freely at these figures, having been generally claiming a fraction more in each instance. The offerings have been less extensive. No receipts of Crude were acknowledged here; at Philadelphia 750 bbls. arrived. No export clearances were reported. In Refined there was rather more steadiness apparent, and more willingness was shown by purchasers to operate on the basis of the closing prices of yesterday, which, however, were not quite up to the views of the principal holders, who were claiming a slight advance, and who did not evince much desire to place their stocks, particularly of Oil available for immediate delivery, unless at asking rates. The general bidding price was 32½c., and the prevalent asking rate was 32¾c. for Standard White ⅌ gallon. Oil for this month's delivery was not plenty at the ruling figures, while it was most wanted by buyers, especially for export. For forward deliveries the offerings of Oil were relatively much more liberal, and on terms somewhat more favorable to purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last here of 14,500 bbls., including 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for immediate delivery, at 32½c.@32¾c., 2,500 bbls. do., deliverable within the next ten days, at 32¾c.; 2,000 bbls. do., all May delivery, at 32¾c.; 4,000 bbls. do., June delivery, at 32¾c.@32⅞c.; and 4,500 bbls. do., July delivery, at 33c. ⅌ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, of 3,750 bbls., including 1,250 bbls. Standard White for May delivery, at 32¼c.; 1,500 bbls. do., deliverable first half of June, at 32¼c.@32½c.; 3,000 bbls. do., July to December delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 33¼c., and 2,000 bbls. do., deliverable balance of the year, buyer's option, at 30¼c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 731 bbls. and at Philadelphia 1,900 bbls. The export clearances included 5,250 bbls. Refined, by the ship *Europa*, for Bremen. The general market closed steady, though comparatively tame. There was some little inquiry for Naptha on the basis of 10c. ⅌ gallon. Residuum was quoted dull at $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, and held with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,100 bbls., in lots, at $31@$31 12 for New Mess; $30 75@$30 87 for Old Mess; $25 12½@$25 50 for Prime Mess; $29 50 for Thin Mess, and $26 50@$28 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. New Mess, deliverable to June 5, buyer's option, at $31 37, and 500 bbls. do., all June, sellers' options, at $31 12½ ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at steady rates; sales equal to 240 packages, at 15½c.@16c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, and 12¼c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues dull at unchanged figures. Lard has been in more demand at strengthening prices; sales have been reported since our last of 700 tierces and bbls. at 16¾c.@18⅛c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17½c.@17⅝c. for City, and 18¼c.@18⅛c. for Prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Sales were also made of 500 tierces Prime Steam, seller May, at 18¼c., and 250 tierces do., buyer July, at 18⅛c. ⅌ lb. Beef continues in demand at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $6@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 185 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $26@$30 ⅌ tierce; sales, 50 tierces. Beef Hams have been in request at $26@$32 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue salable and steady. We quote:

OLD CROP BUTTER.	
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	27c.@33c.
Western firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	22c.@30c.
Canada, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	25c.@33c.
Western and Canada, Common, ⅌ lb	20c.@25c.
NEW CROP BUTTER.	
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb	41c.@43c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	38c.@41c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb	32c.@38c.
Western tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	28c.@32c.
State and Western, Common, ⅌ lb	20c.@25c.
NEW CROP CHEESE.	
Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb	21 @22
Factories, common, ⅌ lb	10 @16
Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb	9 @12
Old Cheese, good to prime, ⅌ lb	20 @24

SKINS—Deer have been held above the views of buyers, and have been quiet. Sales have been made of 5,000 lbs. Central American, 1,500 lbs. Vera Cruz, and 6,000 lbs. Southern and Western on private terms. We quote: Honduras, 47½c.@50c.; Nicaragua, 30c.@40c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31½c.; Sisal, 45c.@46c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@48c.; Central American, 45c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 40c., gold, ⅌ lb. Goats have been in active request, but sales of Mexicans have been restricted by the firmness of holders, who, for the most part, demand an advance over recent rates. The stock is fair for the season. Transactions for the week embrace 60 bales Mexican, 300 bales Curacoa, 50 bales Cape, 50 bales Payta, and 25 bales Buenos Ayres on private terms. We quote: Tampico, 55c.; Matamoros, 52½c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52½c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacoa, 42½c.@50c.; Cape, 45c.@50c. currency; Madras, 60c.@65c. each.

SUGARS—We have a firm but quiet market to report to-day. Sales have been reported of 238 hhds. at 12c.@12¾c. for Cuba, and 15c. for Demarara; also 176 boxes Havana at 12¼c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted buoyant at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12¼c.@12¾c.; very good to strictly prime do. at 12¾c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12¾c.@14c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in request at from 14c.@16¼c., as the extremes, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 247,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; also 65,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@19¼c., and 42,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull to-day at 96c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 400 bales Cotton at 5-32d. ⅌ lb. For Glasgow, 22,500 bushels Grain, by steamer, at 5d. ⅌ bushel, and 250 bbls. Flour at 1s. ⅌ bbl. For a direct port in the British Channel, a British bark, with 3,500 quarters Wheat, at 4s. ⅌ quarter. For Nantes, a British brig, with 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Trieste, an Italian bark, with Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Stockholm, a bark, with 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms. Market stronger generally.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, May 13, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

The minutes of meetings held May three and six were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Claim of Andrew S. Hamersley in the matter of the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street, East River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the entrance of St. Boniface Church in Second-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-third-street, from First-avenue to Third-avenue, opened, according to law.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Welch—

Resolved, That Willett-street, from Rivington-street to Houston-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Resolved, That a gas-lamp be placed in front of the entrance to the New-York Hospital, on Duane-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Lysaght—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That on both sides of Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, curb and gutter-stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-square, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted on the southwest corner of Hudson and Desbrosses streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Washington-street, from Desbrosses-street to Watts-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That lamp posts be placed and street lamps placed and lighted in Fifty-sixth-street, between the Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, from the Third to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

Resolved, That Pine-street, from William to Pearl-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-second-street, from First to Second-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James O'Connell, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-nine dollars, for amount expended by the said James O'Connell in sinking a public well on the Kingsbridge road, between One Hundred and Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth streets, as per annexed bill, and charge the same to the account of "Wells and Pumps," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Peter and William Halpin to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalk in front of their premises, northeast corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-sixth street, the same to be done at their own expense and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Hampson moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of the Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to the Singer Manufacturing Company to erect a platform scale in front of their premises, number one hundred and eighty-six Mott-street.

Which was concurred in.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Eighteenth-street, from Avenue B to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Wooster-street, from Canal to Fourth-street, except the space occupied by railroad track, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Eighty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Twenty-fourth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that Nineteenth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trapblock pavement.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with the motion to discharge the Committee.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was again laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council directing West Broadway to be paved with stone blocks, from Barclay to Canal-street, be and it is hereby amended by adding the words "and College-place" next after the words "West Broadway," and that the ordinance as thus amended be and it is hereby adopted.

Which was carried in the affirmative by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the northwest to the northeast corner of Congress-street, at its junction with Houston-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-third street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the *Irish Tribune* newspaper be and it is hereby appointed one of the Corporation papers, with authority to publish the proceedings of the Common Council, notices of committee meetings, &c.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-fourth-street, North River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioner's line.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Subsequently reconsidered and referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Resolved, That Twenty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Second to the Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done.

(In Board of Aldermen, March eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, said resolution and ordinance amended by inserting after the words "full width," the words "with Fisk concrete flagging."

In Board of Assistant Aldermen, April five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, the amendment to said resolution and ordinance made by the Board of Aldermen non-concurred in.)

Assistant Alderman Pettit moved that the vote by which the amendment to said resolution and ordinance made by the Board of Aldermen was non-concurred in be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Assistant Alderman Pettit moved that the amendment to said resolution and ordinance made by the Board of Aldermen be concurred in.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham—18.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Roberts—2.

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Ninth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis W. Deane, Treasurer of All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel streets, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-one dollars and fourteen cents, amount of assessment; and fifty-three dollars and seventy-four cents interest.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Sixty-third-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, one hundred and seventy-five feet west of Ninth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That on Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, or exterior line, be regulated and graded where not already done.

Assistant Alderman Roberts moved that said resolution and ordinance be amended by striking therefrom the words "or exterior line."

And the paper was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid from the southwest to the southeast corner of Congress-street, at its junction with King-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

Resolved, That Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—20.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Bentley, Treasurer of the John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-five dollars, as per annexed bill, and accrued interest, as a donation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, the seventeenth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES IN RICH CHENE, OMBRE, JASPE, STRIPED, CHECKED, AND SATIN STRIPED SILKS.
PLAIN SILKS, TAFFETAS, POULT DE SOIES, FAILLES, &c., IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE COLORINGS.
Just received, an invoice of EXTRA QUALITY WHITE SATINS, Suitable for BRIDAL DRESSES.
Also, BLACK SILKS, in all grades, for MANTLES, SUITS, DRESSES, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT, FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN AND LADIES. GARDEN AND CROQUET SUITS. FRENCH CAMBRIC MORNING WRAPPERS, DRESSING SACQUES, BREAKFAST CAPS, PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CORSETS AND COVERS. CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS, CROQUET HATS, CHILDREN'S WASH POPLINS, DO. INFANTS' EMBROIDERED MERINO AND PIQUE CLOAKS, INFANTS' PARIS EMBROIDERED BAPTISMAL ROBES AND CAPES, INFANTS' NURSERY BASKETS, IN EVERY VARIETY. FANCY SLIPS AND APRONS, &c., &c. N.B.—WARDROBES TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

JUST RECEIVED, NOVELTIES IN PARIS GRENADINES, GAZE DE SOIES, GAZE CHAMBRAIS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BAREGES, JACONET AND BAREGE ROBES, PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES AND JACONETS. ALSO, the above fabrics suitable for DEEP AND SECOND MOURNING, forming the finest assortment offered this season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

JAPANESE SILKS.
Le Boutillier Brothers
Will open on MONDAY Another case of JAPANESE SILKS, in small figure CHECKS and STRIPES, made expressly for them. Also A case of NEW STRIPE DRESS GOODS in choice colors. BLACK SILKS in the best makes. COLORED SILKS, and a great variety of DRESS GOODS.
No. 48 East 14th-st., Union-square.

MILLINERY GOODS, AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S. LARGE PURCHASES THIS WEEK. Choice shades and colors in Satins and Silks, Ribbons, imported French Flowers, full lines of real Laces; also cheap Millinery Laces, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Silk Fringes, Fluted Ribbons, Straw Trimmings, Yankee Notions, Leather Satchels, Corsets, Fans, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., Undergarments, Ladies' Neck-Ties, Bows, &c., &c. CHEAP GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, and certainly the largest stock of Millinery in the City to select from.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

PONGEE AND SILK PARASOLS, AT E. RIDLEY'S. FULL ASSORTMENT, at 65c., 75c., 80c., 90c., $1 and upward.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

STRAW HAT, BONNET AND TRIMMING DEPARTMENT, AT E. RIDLEY'S. SPECIALTIES. Pamelia Hats, white and colored; all the new shapes at 25c. each; also, 100 cases real Pamelia Hats, white and drab, this season's shapes, at 50c. each. EVERY DAY NEW STRAW GOODS CHEAP.
EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st.; Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., corner store, fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS. AT E. RIDLEY'S, IN THE **JOBBING ROOMS,** UP STAIRS, YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS IN THIS CITY, AND A COLLECTION OF BARGAINS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE. WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES. BUY AND SELL FOR CASH.
EDWARD RIDLEY, 309, 311 311½ GRAND, AND 66, 68, 70 ALLEN STS., CORNER STORE, FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS AND BEDDING WAREHOUSE. HOFFMAN & WILLIAMS, Successors to WILLIAM GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st. JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, A large lot of Colored and White Marseilles Quilts in 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 sizes, which we will sell at exceedingly low prices. 10-4 Honey Comb Quilts for $1, price never known before. A full assortment of the best German, Scotch and Irish Linen for Sheeting, Shirting and Undergarments. Table Linens, good quality, 50c. per yard. Napkins, Towels and Toweling, only 12½c. MATTRESSES ALL SIZES AND QUALITY. Ready-made Bolsters, Pillows, Ticks, Government Bed Sacks, Feathers, &c. IRON FURNITURE of all descriptions, lower than elsewhere. Families, hotels, steamboats and institutions fully supplied in our line. Goods warranted as represented.
HOFFMAN & WILLIAMS, No. 244 Canal-st., Near Centre.

PARASOLS. A full assortment of the finest goods in Pongees, Lace, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES. "Joseph" Kid Gloves at $1 per pair, warranted.
FRIEND PITTS, No. [illegible] Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS. Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, French Corsets and Skirts, Small Ware and Fancy Goods, Children's and Ladies' Hosiery and Under Garments; Children's Kids, 50 cents, Ladies' $1 and $1 25; cheap Fans and Traveling Cases. At ELGER'S, Nos. 360 and 362 Broadway, opposite Arnold's.

DRY GOODS.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
NOS. 327 AND 329 BROADWAY, Between 12th and 13th sts.
LATEST ADDITIONS TO STOCK:
PARASOLS, Pongee and other styles.
BLACK SILKS.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, from $16 to $100.
THREAD LACE SHAWLS, from $100 to $800.
ROUND HATS AND BONNETS, Trimmed and untrimmed.
WALKING SKIRT for $1 50.
STRAW HATS FOR THE COUNTRY, 50c.@$1.
INFANTS' DRESSES, from $2 upward.
LADIES' WRAPPERS, from $2 50 upward.
A full assortment of LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR. INFANTS' CAPS AND BONNETS. Newest styles of Ribbons, Bows, Ties, &c., Lace Goods, Embroideries, &c., Dress Trimmings, Buttons, &c.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY, FORMERLY NO. 61 BROADWAY, NOW, NEW BUILDING, BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER A FULL LINE OF BLACK SILKS FROM $1 75, $2 and $2 25, UPWARD. ALSO, CHECKS, STRIPES, CHENES, AND JASPER PLAIN SILKS IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES. WILL ALSO OPEN A NEW ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE SILKS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

NEW LACES. RICH CHANTILLY LACE SHAWLS, CHANTILLY, POINT, AND LLAMA LACE PARASOL COVERS, GUIPURE AND CHANTILLY LACE SACQUES, BLACK THREAD LACE CAPES, FICHUS, COIFFURES, &c. SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF POINT AND POINT APPLIQUE, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX, POINT AND APPLIQUE SETS, HDKFS, COLLARS, COIFFURES, BARBES, &c. A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND WHITE TRIMMING LACES. ALSO, PARIS EMBROIDERED SETS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, &c., &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

R. H. MACY. NOW OPENING, 500 LLAMA SHAWLS, from $12 50 to $60, All fresh goods, and SPLENDID VALUE FOR THE PRICE. ALSO, 1,000 Dozen LADIES' NECKTIES, much under regular prices. A great reduction on French Fancy Goods to close them out.
R. H. MACY, 14th-st., 12th-st., and 6th-av.

KINZEY'S, NO. 645 BROADWAY.
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KINZEY'S, NO. 645 BROADWAY.

OPENING ON MONDAY, FROM AUCTION SALES OF LAST WEEK, LOTS OF CHEAP GOODS. STORE CROWDED WITH CUSTOMERS FOR CHEAP GOODS.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT. LOTS OF SILK TRIMMINGS, 25c., 31c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, ENTIRE PIECE. SILK FRINGES, 6c., 10c., 15c., 25c. YARD UP. ALL THE NEW STYLES IN FRINGES AND GIMP. SILK VELVETS, 25c., ENTIRE PIECE. 3,000 PIECES PIQUE TRIMMINGS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., ENTIRE PIECE. 3,000 PIECES FRINGES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, ENTIRE PIECE. TRIMMING SATINS.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT. TRIMMING-RIBBONS, 5c., 6c., 10c., 12c., YARD. FANCY NECK-RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., YARD. BONNET-RIBBONS, 12½c., 15c., 20c., 25c., YARD. SASH-RIBBON, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., YARD. TRIMMING-RIBBONS, 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c., PIECE. SILK-STRIPED NECKTIES, 25c. 5,000 SILK CHASSEPOT TIES, 12½c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT. ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN BONNET AND HAT FRAMES, 15c. THE BEST FRENCH BONNET AND HAT FRAMES, 25c. EVERY STYLE. IN LADIES' AND MISSES' BONNETS AND ROUND HATS FROM 25c. UP. SUN AND SHADE HATS. Opening 100 boxes finest FRENCH FLOWERS. From auction, 10,000 yards FRENCH CRAPES, 15c., 25c., and 50c. yard. 12,000 YARDS FROSTED SILK ILLUSIONS, all colors, at 25c. yard. 2,500 PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS, commencing at 70c. REMNANTS OF RIBBONS, REMNANTS OF TRIMMINGS, REMNANTS OF NEEDLEWORK. REMNANTS OF LACES.

LACE DEPARTMENT. REAL LACE COLLARS, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., UP. FANCY VAL. COLLARS, 25c., 31c., 40c., AND 50c., UP. FINE STRIPED COLLARS, 6c. EACH. FINE CUFFS, 15c., 20c., AND 25c. PAIR. EXTRA LOT SILK VAILS, 25c. EACH. SILK VAIL TISSUES, ALL COLORS, 50c. YARD. VAL. AND CLUNY EDGINGS, 25c. DOZEN, UP. BLACK TRIMMING LACES, CHEAP. OUR $2 COLORED LACES REDUCED TO 50c. OUR $1 50 REDUCED TO 25c. LARGE LOT OF PUFFING AT 25c. PIECE. LOTS OF SOILED NEEDLEWORK, CHEAP. 75,000 YARDS MUSLIN EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, COMMENCING AT 5c. YARD. GOODS AT WHOLESALE, CHEAP. THE TRADE SUPPLIED. AUCTION LOTS AT WHOLESALE. 25,000 HANDKERCHIEFS, IN LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES', EVERY STYLE AND DESCRIPTION, FROM 6c. to $40.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT. LOTS OF HOSIERY FROM AUCTION, CHEAP. NEW STYLES IN SPRING GLOVES, 12½c. UP. KID GLOVES, 25c., 50c., 75c. A PAIR. AT 90 CENTS. EVERY SHADE, COLOR, AND SIZES IN KIDS, AND EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. FANCY MUSLINS AND LACES. CLOSING LOT OF CORSETS, 50c., 75c. LADIES' FINE GAUZE VESTS, 75c. LOT OF LINEN DAMASK, 70c. LOT OF FRENCH CHEMISE, $1. FANCY GOODS AND SMALLWARES. EXCELLENT SPOOL COTTON, FULL LENGTH, 2c. AND 4c. SEWING SILKS, FOR 100 YARDS 10c. BUTTONS, BRAIDS, TAPES, FANCY ARTICLES, ALL UNDER PRICE. AUCTION GOODS DAILY.
WILLIAM KINZEY, NO. 645 BROADWAY, SECOND DOOR ABOVE BLEECKER-ST.

THE GRANDS MAGASINS DE LA PAIX.—The great Parisian event is the establishment of the Grands Magasins de la Paix—the finest house in the world—which has just been effected in the richest quarter of Paris, Rues Réaumur, Michodière, Choiseul and Monsigny, between the Bourse and the New Opera. An immense assortment of the newest fashions, silk goods, lace, cashmeres, dresses, ready-made articles, fancy fabrics, &c., on sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY BELOW COST.—TO close the business of the late Mrs. J. R. DAVIDSON, No. 30 University-place, the elegant stock of Paris Spring and Summer millinery will now be sold greatly below cost. Lease and furniture of premises for sale low.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE. First-class furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles. Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & BOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. 886 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Established 1850. Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—RARE opportunity for housekeepers, hotel-keepers and dealers, at ERNEST ROTH'S Furniture Manufactory, Nos. 36 and 38 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and Bowery: a large stock of magnificent satin brocatel parlor suites, all colors, latest style, at private sale, from $175 to $250 a suite; reps or hair-cloth suites from $65 to $150; Turkish and Oriental suites, a great variety of Turkish chairs and lounges, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture, &c., very cheap for cash, and warranted first-class.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000 GOLD.
6 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.
Principal and interest payable in Gold. Coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.
Total issue of Bonds $1,000,000, less than $14,000 per mile on 75¾ miles of road from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, which is not more than half the amount per mile of mortgages on the principal railways of the country, making the bonds the cheapest, and one of the safest investments in the market.
The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph and North Missouri Roads, now completed, are connected by this road, forming a grand trunk through line from St. Louis to Omaha, 20¾ miles nearer New-York than via Chicago.
The loan is being rapidly taken, half of which has already been sold.
Present price 87½ and accrued interest in currency, which must soon appreciate par.
The interest is the same as the United States 5-20s, and payable the same time of the 6s, 5s and 6s; at present prices they are 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than Governments, and we believe them to be equally as secure an investment.
The counties along the line are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State. The local traffic will be very profitable, and the through travel and freight must be as large as that of any Western road.
There are numerous excellent coal fields on the line, which will also be a profitable source of revenue to the road.
With great satisfaction we recommend this security to investors and trustees of estates as a first-class investment.
For further particulars apply to
TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF **JAY COOKE & CO.**
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

MANNING & DE FOREST, BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST. Buy and sell all classes of Southern State, railroad and municipal bonds and past due coupons, of which we make a specialty. VIRGINIA Registered Stock, issue of 1866 and 1867. Wanted also SOUTH CAROLINA New Bonds, issue of 1868. LOUISIANA Levee six and eight per cent. Bonds for sale.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST. LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS. DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS. Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK, MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., NO. 70 BROADWAY, AND LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS, Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travelers in all parts of Europe. Americans can have letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock, noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May next.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

New-York, April 24, 1869.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK. Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

JACOB CAMPBELL, President.

Dated New-York, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

REMOVAL. J. M. WEITH & CO., DEALERS IN SOUTHERN AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES, HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 9 NEW-ST., and will continue the business under the style of J. M. WEITH & ARENTS.

COLLECTIONS. VAN SAUN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 26 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK. Notes and drafts collected on all parts of the United States and Canadas, and returns made immediately on advice of payment.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS DICKSON,
O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.

And at a meeting of the Managers, held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Geo. Talbot Olyphant, Esq., who declined a reelection.

CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 3 P. M., and as much longer not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspector may find it necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 10, 1869.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of this Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, as provided in the articles of agreement consolidating this Company and the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad into said Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, adopted and ratified by the stockholders of this Company at their meeting on the 6th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 14, 1869.

COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS, DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE FIRST MORTGAGE; DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE SECOND MORTGAGE; DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE SECOND FUNDING, and OAKLAND AND OTTAWA MORTGAGE, due May 15, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

LEBANON SPRINGS RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice to stockholders.—The annual meeting for the election of thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 3 P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 21st day of May until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 10th day of June.

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1869. E. C. ROOT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	121[illegible]	122[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '67	118[illegible]	118[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	122[illegible]	122[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '68	118[illegible]	118[illegible]
5-20 Regis., 1862	116[illegible]	116[illegible]	10-40 Regis'd	108[illegible]	108[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	121	121[illegible]	10-40 Coupon	109[illegible]	109[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	116[illegible]	116[illegible]	Gold	139[illegible]	139[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	117	117[illegible]	U. S. Cur. Pac.	105[illegible]	105[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	118[illegible]	118[illegible]			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c. Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING,) Receive money on deposit, subject to check at sight, allowing interest on daily balances at the rate of four per cent. per annum, credited monthly. Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing four per cent. interest, payable on demand or at fixed periods. Negotiate Loans. Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold, Government and other Securities on commission. Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, NO. 18 BROAD-ST. LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL ... $1,000,000
PAID IN ... $500,000
TRUSTEES.
H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank. J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro. T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co. T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson. A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro. T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co. G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co. T. S. MARLOR. JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting. R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co. JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate. L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co. JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.
Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balances. Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President. D. W. BREDAN, Manager.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON. EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS. DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER. BUY AND SELL MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until TUESDAY, May 25, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $1,000,000 of "Street Opening and Improvement Bonds," authorized by section 2 of chap. 876, Laws of 1868.

Said bonds are to be issued for the purpose of paying the assessments charged against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in the matter of widening and extending Church and other streets mentioned in said act, as set forth in the reports of the Commissioners in each case, as confirmed by the Supreme Court.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed in successive annual installments of $200,000, commencing on the first day of November, 1878.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Street Opening and Improvement Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 14, 1869.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869.

SECOND PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Proposals will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, May 19, for the sale to the Government of one million of dollars of Six Per Cent. Five-twenty Bonds for the Sinking Fund, at which time the bids will be opened and the awards declared. Proposals will state the specific character of the Bonds offered, whether registered or coupon, and of which issue, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.

The prices named in the proposals must be for the principal of the bonds, in lawful money, without regard to the accrued interest, which will be paid in coin, upon the bonds accepted, from the date of the last payment of interest to the date of purchase.

Each proposal must inclose a certified check for five per cent. of the amount offered. The checks accompanying proposals not accepted will be returned as soon as the result is ascertained, and those of others on the following day, when the Bonds must be delivered, for which payment will be made as soon as they can be duly examined.

The right is reserved to reject bids adverse to the interests of the Government. Like proposals will be received on WEDNESDAY of each week until otherwise directed.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE MARIPOSA Company hereby give notice, in pursuance of "An Act to authorize the Mariposa Company to issue a first preferred stock," passed May 5, 1869, that they are now ready to issue and distribute the one million dollars of such first preferred stock, mentioned in the third section of said act, to and among the holders of the Company's present preferred stock issued under the act of April 25, 1863, as provided by said act of May 5, 1869, and that during the twenty days next after the first publication of this notice, all the holders of such previous preferred stock have the right to receive their proportionate shares of such one million first preferred stock, on application therefor, at the office of the Mariposa Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York City, on the terms prescribed by said act, viz.: the surrender, in exchange therefor, of an equal amount of said previous preferred stock, share for share, and payment to the Company, in addition, of thirty per cent. in cash upon the first preferred stock so received. Any holder of the said present preferred stock who fails to make such exchange, and receive his proportion of such one million first preferred stock on the terms aforesaid, within the twenty days limited, will lose his right to make such exchange.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES H. FERDON, Secretary of Mariposa Company.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 28, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 15th proximo, and reopened on the 1st day of June, following.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the President of the Company, No. 31 Washington-st., in the City of Boston, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, THURSDAY, May 20, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dunleith and Dubuque Bridge Company, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Dubuque, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. B. MASSEY, Secretary.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 7, 1869.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-monthly in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL, NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six Governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, the 18th of May. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M. D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

BUSINESS PAPER AND ALL FIRST-class securities negotiated; collections made everywhere. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—300 SHARES CAPITAL STOCK Union Pacific Railroad Company. WM. A. GUEST, No. 35 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
GIVE NOTICE
That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making
COLLECTIONS
at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.
ALSO, for the negotiation of Loans on Merchandise, in store and afloat.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1869.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1869, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on June 1 at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

H. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the President of the Company, No. 31 Washington-st., in the City of Boston, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, THURSDAY, May 20, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7, 1869.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Railroad depot, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869.

F. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY. PITTSBURG, May 12, 1869.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared an extra dividend, No. 34, of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable MONDAY, 17th inst.

A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (less Government tax) will be paid on the 1st day of June next at the office of the Company, to the holders of the same, who are such on the 25th May instant. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be opened for transfers on the 15th instant, and closed on the 25th instant.

G. H. GURLEY, Ass't Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,011,334 16.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, No. 234 3d-av., corner 26th-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1 will draw interest from June 1. R. H. BULL, Pres't. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

P. H. MAGAURAN, Has removed to No. 807 Broadway. A large variety of artificial gems and jewelry, and jewelry set in gold and silver, of new and elegant design, equal to the finest in design and effect, in all but intrinsic value, and a full assortment of theatrical jewelry.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of May, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD W. HORN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE V. WILLIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 17, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of FRANCIS PATTERSON, of Bergen City, and LUKE PATTERSON, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Stacy B. Morris, Register, on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. BUDD, Deacon,

Dated APRIL 28, 1869. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS FRUHAUF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Morris Fruhauf, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my3-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE J. LEVY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by the above-named George J. Levy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second meeting of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1869.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

my3-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM DALE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Dale, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of May, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my10-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. MOSELY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James H. Mosely, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of June, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of May, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my10-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN M. FREEBORN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin M. Freeborn, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of June, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of May, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my10-law3wM*

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the HOT SPRING MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Hot Spring Mining Company, adjudged bankrupt on its own petition.

NICHOLAS DOLL, Assignee, No. 8 Beekman-st., New-York City.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Mr. Mayo and Miss Blanche Gray.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
LURLINE. Leading characters by Miss McCulloch, Mrs. Bowler, Messrs. Bowler and Hall.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS. Principal characters by Mlle. Irma and M. Anjac.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CASTE. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Rose Eytinge and Miss Gordon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as at early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Cortes rejected the proposition to make Spain a Federal Republic on Friday, and on Saturday rejected the Triennial Directory scheme. It is now reported that a Regency will certainly be created, with Marshal SERRANO at its head.

The Spanish authorities are having trouble with the volunteers in Cuba on account of the amount of their bounties.

A Paris dispatch says the excitement over the election meetings in Paris is subsiding. The Government officials have placarded a "warning" throughout the city, declaring that the renewal of disturbances will not be tolerated; and the Prefects have been advised to dissolve any meeting likely to lead to a disturbance, and to strictly enforce the law prohibiting the holding of political meetings at certain periods. On the other hand, a London dispatch reports that the political agitation in Paris has revived, and the excitement is very great. A great meeting is to be held to-day.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON has taken formal leave of Queen VICTORIA by letter, and of Lord CLARENDON in person, and will soon be coming home.

It is reported, on what is considered good authority, that the French Government will soon publish a peaceful manifesto, and simultaneously reduce the army.

GENERAL.

A costly monument, to be erected in memory of the Confederate dead, has been received at Cynthiana, Ky., and will be dedicated on Thursday, May 26. The dedicatory address will be delivered by Colonel W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE; and General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, General WILLIAM PRESTON, General HODGE, Colonel PHIL LEE and others have been invited, and are expected to attend the ceremonies.

ALLEN, the prize-fighter, was arrested in Cincinnati on Friday, and required to give bail in the sum of $500 not to fight in the State of Ohio. After giving the bail he was released, and immediately thereafter went into training for a fight which he proposes to have with MCCOOLE, somewhere within fifty miles of St. Louis, on the 15th of next month.

A new banking and currency scheme is before the Canadian Commons. If adopted, it will make a radical change in the banking of the Dominion. Its general features are copied from the national banking system of this country.

The temperance men of Iowa have called a State Convention, to meet at the capital on the 16th of June, for political action and prohibitory movements.

It is reported, on trustworthy authority, that Southern-made whisky is selling in New-Orleans at *seventy* cents a gallon.

Among the victims by the Ohio River steamboat disaster last December was Mr. SPRINGLEMENO, a Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson County, Ky.; and what was supposed to be his body was found, taken to Louisville, and interred with imposing ceremonies by the Masons. On the 14th inst., however, the body of the real SPRINGLEMENO was found in the river, a short distance from the scene of the disaster, and identified by various papers on his person.

The President issued his proclamation on Saturday, appointing the 6th of July as the time for submitting the Constitution passed by the Richmond Convention in December, 1867, to the voters of Virginia, registered at the date of such submission, for ratification or rejection; and submitting to a separate vote the disqualification and test oath clauses. The voter is to vote a ballot designated for the Constitution or against the Constitution, and is allowed to cast a separate ballot for or against either or both of the excepted provisions.

The loss by the fire in Eddyville, N. Y., on Saturday evening, which was caused by lightning, is given as about $82,000. J. W. CORNELL & Co. lost $16,000; J. R. LECK, $4,000; JOHN JORDAN, $8,000; JAMES CONNOR, $6,000. JORDAN'S loss was total; the others were partially insured.

The Commercial Convention, which has been alluded to in the Southern dispatches from time to time recently, is to be held to-morrow in Memphis, Tenn., and is to include representatives from all the Southern and Western States. Among other things, the object of the Convention will be to establish direct trade between the Mississippi Valley and Europe by way of the South Atlantic cities. The Convention will also take steps to encourage immigration and improve the navigation of the Mississippi.

The Irish National Republican Association, through its General Committee, consisting of gentlemen in every State and Territory of the Union, have issued a call for a Convention, to be held in Chicago on the 4th of July next. The Executive Committee call upon Irish Republicans in every State and Territory to send one delegate, with an alternate, from every Congressional District.

The brakemen on a portion of the Erie Road have struck, in consequence of the issuing of an order by the managers directing each conductor of the Eastern Division, from Port Jervis to Jersey City, to discharge one brakeman from each train, and run with two brakemen instead of three. On Wednesday last a crowd gathered in the freight-house at Port Jervis, and forcibly interfered for a while with starting out trains. In consequence of the strike the shipment of freight is almost suspended on that division. A few trains have been run, but they have been manned by conductors and flagmen, instead of regular brakemen. At last accounts the Superintendent was at Port Jervis endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation.

Twenty-five tons of strawberries were brought into San Francisco in April, and retailed at 12 to 15 cents a pound. Cherries sold at a dollar and a half per pound.

The Irish Republicans of Washington have published resolutions recommending the appointment of colored men to office, and announcing their intention to vote for colored men at the approaching charter election.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's planing mill at Scranton, Penn., was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $12,000.

The young gentlemen of Cambridge University, England, showing a woful ignorance, directed their answer to the challenge of the Harvards: "Cambridge University, Harvard, Mass., U. S. A.;" and the Post Office officials on this side, exhibiting a greater ignorance and less excusable, sent it to the Massachusetts Shaker village. This accounts for the delay in its reception by the challenging amateur oarsmen.

The new whipping post and pillory, recently erected in the jail-yard at New-Castle, Del., to take the place of the ancient and dilapidated one, was inaugurated on Saturday by the pilloring of three men convicted of petty offences, and the flogging of ten convicted of like misdemeanors. A crowd of gaping men, women and children witnessed the disgusting spectacle. The heaviest whipping was received by a colored man, whose offence was assaulting a white girl. He got thirty lashes on the bare back. Two other colored men, for petty larceny, received twenty lashes each. One dispatch says: "The new structure is quite worthy of the taste and enlightenment of a community that preserves this relic of barbarism in an age called enlightened."

A disastrous incendiary fire occurred in Dayton, Ohio, yesterday morning. The Turner Opera House, with the stores in the building, and several fine residences, were destroyed, causing a loss of from $600,000 to $800,000. Mr. HERMAN SANDHEIER, one of the firm of SANDHEIER & BROTHER, whose place was among those burned out, was killed by a falling wall while endeavoring to save some of his goods. The insurance on the entire property destroyed is given as only about $100,000. The Opera House was one of the finest in the West, and was valued at about $250,000.

After three days' balloting at Montreal, the Episcopal Synod and House of Bishops have unanimously elected Rev. ASHLEY OXENDEN, of Kent, England, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada.

At St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, yesterday, Bishop LITTLEJOHN, who was present to administer confirmation, felt himself compelled, by what he saw around him, to utter a few powerful but kindly words against Ritualizing and Romanizing.

Cotton was quiet and rather less firm on Saturday. Flour, Wheat and Oats were lower, on a moderate trade. Corn, Pork and Lard were quoted stronger, on a better inquiry. Groceries quiet. Refined Petroleum fairly active. Freights improving, with 530 vessels of all classes in port.

Crime in the Southern States.

The *Tribune*, as we now understand it, rests its demand for stern measures against the South on the ground that the crime perpetrated there is for the most part political in its character—not that the amount of crime is greater than in the North or West:

"Now we assert, as our conclusion from attentive observation of the journals, that not less than one thousand persons have been murdered because of their politics in the Southern States during the last year, of whom at least nine hundred and eighty were Republicans, and that not twenty of the murderers have been brought to justice by those whom the TIMES is apt to call 'the South.'"

There is a difficulty, at this distance, in determining with precision the degree of credibility attaching to reports derived from partisan sources in matters affecting, and intended to affect, partisan opinion. One's experience of newspaper reports generally is calculated to beget skepticism. And as we find it necessary to receive with more or less allowance narratives of incidents transpiring in our immediate neighborhood, where the only danger is a certain professional tendency to sensationalism, we require much more than the *ipse dixit* of knaves and adventurers, or the highly-colored stories of sheets that have sprung up throughout the South under the fostering influence of Congressional patronage, to convince us that every outrage is traceable to political causes, or that "loyalists" are always the innocent sufferers. Yet this is the testimony on which the *Tribune* bases its positive assertion. It takes as gospel the statements of interested partisan agents, whose average veracity few respectable men would venture to indorse, and arraigns the South as the scene of one thousand political murders, nine hundred and eighty of which have passed unnoticed by the local authorities! We confess that we shall require more specific and more trustworthy evidence before crediting the accusation.

If the *Tribune* does not intend to be unjust toward the Southern people, it will not rest satisfied with mere assertion. Its statement, it tells us, is the result of "attentive observation." It should not be unwilling, then, to exhibit the data of its calculation. Let us see how this total of one thousand political murders is made up. With how many is Virginia chargeable? and the Carolinas? and Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi and Texas, respectively? Let the particulars be given that each of the States implicated by the accusation may have an opportunity of disproving a charge so seriously affecting the reputation of its population and the administration of its laws. Wholesale assertions of the same nature have been heard before, and invariably in connection with some sinister and partisan scheme, but their authors have rarely attempted the production of proofs. Governor BULLOCK once alleged something of the sort in relation to Georgia, but we never heard that he responded to the call of the local Legislature for testimony. So in Louisiana, when Governor WARMOUTH imputed unpunished political outrages to certain parishes, the Legislature invited him to furnish particulars; and we have yet to learn that those particulars were furnished. The only State which stands charged with lawlessness arising from disloyalty, with a credible certainty, is Texas. General REYNOLDS' report certainly did represent an undesirable condition of society. But Texas never was a model State before the war; it always had rather more than its share of frontier lawlessness, and its proclivities would scarcely be improved by the rebellion. And Virginia, North or South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama may well object to be made responsible for Texan crime. The *Tribune*, therefore, must discriminate in its assertion, and exhibit in detail the localities of the thousand political murders, or it in turn will be accused of coining slander for partisan effect.

Meanwhile, we reiterate the opinion that, judged by any fair standard of comparison, the amount of crime perpetrated in the South as a whole, is not greater than the amount perpetrated among a corresponding population in the North or West. There has been an enormous amount of pilfering by the negroes in some districts; and it would indeed be strange if the disorganizing consequences of rebellion, and the sudden emancipation of millions of colored people, had not borne bitter fruit. The passions were too excited to subside on the instant. These considerations, however, only render more remarkable the average amount of crime, while they deepen the injustice of the sweeping assertions promulgated by the *Tribune*. At this moment, we believe, despite its anomalous political position, Virginia may challenge comparison with any State in the Union, so far as the amount and nature of its crime and the administration of its laws are concerned. The greatest outrages perpetrated there in connection with the administration of justice are chargeable against friends of the *Tribune*, Judge UNDERWOOD and Governor WELLS; the former of whom liberated the negro perpetrator of a murderous outrage because the Judge who tried him could not take the test oath, while Governor WELLS pardoned the negro after the legality of his conviction had been affirmed by Chief Justice CHASE. As for the other Southern States—Texas excepted—we are convinced that life and property are as secure there as here. Such occurrences as the murder of Mr. ADKINS are deplored by Georgians generally as sincerely as by Mr. GREELEY. To make them all responsible for the acts of as yet unknown criminals would be as unjust as to assail New-Yorkers because Mr. PULLMAN was, not long ago, murderously assaulted in this City for political reasons, or because the Rogers murder, perpetrated in daylight and within a stone's throw of our great thoroughfare, remains an unfathomed mystery. And with Lynch law, Republican Indiana is more familiar than any portion of the South, reconstructed or unreconstructed.

The subject has more than a speculative interest. It has a practical bearing upon the question of migration to the South, and a very important bearing upon the course to be pursued toward Georgia and the three States which are yet to be restored. The latter connection is probably that in which the attacks upon the law-abiding character of the Southern people have their origin. If it could be shown that in the reconstructed States "loyal" life is not safe, we should expect to hear of new tests and conditions to be applied to the three excluded States. A pretended regard for law would also furnish excuses for invading the constitutional rights of Georgia, although Congress has again and again witnessed murderers and law-breakers unwhipped of justice in Indiana and New-York. Hence the truth in this matter of Southern crime acquires an importance it would not otherwise possess.

A Peace Society at Odds.

The Universal Peace Union, whose first day's proceedings were somewhat vehement, not to say tempestuous, was still more aggressive on its second day. That a gentleman bearing the formidable name of Dr. SCHWACKHAMER should "attack Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and all other clergymen who supported the late war," might be expected; that Mr. WOLF, described as a person "whose Indian experiences induce him to advocate war, while his convictions are for peace," should fiercely cry out against "platitudes," is intelligible; but for the mild Mr. LOVE to aggressively urge "the repudiation of taxes," is not non-resistance, as we understand it. So, too, when the Michigander, of "Moral Map" celebrity, proceeded, after opening the meeting with prayer, to "denounce the Government as a set of tobacco-chewers, whisky-drinkers, swearers and murderers," we are inexpressibly shocked and hurt. We may pardon Mrs. SOMMERVILLE, who was reported as "severe upon Christians," for also being severe upon the Women's Rights Convention, as a rival shop over the way, and claiming that "its managers are governed by the most intense selfishness;" but we are alarmed to hear Mr. H. C. WRIGHT declare "he would trample all Governments under his feet if they demanded from him obedience to their behests."

But the belligerent propensities of some members cropped out on the very first day of the session. Thus, the question being raised whether resistance was justifiable in case one's life was threatened by a highwayman, the Chair ruled that the Society's principle was "non-resistance under *all* circumstances, individual as well as national." But Mrs. SPENCE energetically resisted this idea; and when Mr. WRIGHT answered, "You have a power of love in your heart, AMANDA SPENCE, sufficient to conquer everything," the lady took the liberty of doubting whether, if a ball from a monitor at short range were fired at her, her power of love would be of avail. This, of course, was rank heresy. Mr. WRIGHT replied: "*Perhaps*, physically, you might die, AMANDA, but your spirit would live and triumph over both the ball and the shooter;" but Mr. LOVE saw the fallacy of this response, and gave a better one, namely, that "they had rented the hall at great expense, and could not allow opponents to waste the time." How much better was the spirit of Miss CROUCH, who preferred being killed to killing, and Mr. CROOK's lamb-like policy "to endure all things, without the first feeling of resentment, opposition or resistance."

On the whole, therefore, we are again disappointed at this division of sentiment in the Peace Society, and fear it augurs ill for less harmonious humanity. For, though it be true, as Dr. SCHWACKHAMER declares, that "landowners are tyrants, and must be wiped out," yet we fear that, being men of wealth, they would spill some blood before being wiped out; whereas, on the other hand, Mr. WRIGHT has told us that "no Government is worth taking a single life to maintain or overthrow it." Unless, therefore, these points be settled in the interim, together with the cases of Mrs. SPENCE and the monitor and Miss CROUCH and the highwayman, we shall adjourn our hopes of Universal Peace until the Society meeting next May.

Party Taxes.

The *Evening Post* states that a clerk in the Treasury Department, recently discharged, called on Mr. THOMAS L. TULLOCK, Appointment Clerk, to inquire the reason of his dismissal. He was at first told that it was because he was not a Republican. But he replied that he

"Was and had been a Republican; that he had been also a faithful and efficient clerk—which last we believe was not questioned. But, said TULLOCK, you were opposed to the impeachment; and that is the reason you were removed. It is a fact that TULLOCK actually caused the dismissal of a capable and faithful Government clerk, for no other reason than that he, in common with many of the best men in the Republican Party, did not think the impeachment policy a wise one."

This is possible, because all things are possible in politics; but if true, it is very disgraceful both to Mr. TULLOCK and to Secretary BOUTWELL. If everybody is to be turned out of the Republican Party who did not "favor impeachment," and is to be deemed unfit to hold office on that account, the party will be considerably thinned out. The orthodoxy of the President himself might reasonably be questioned on that ground,—and we are quite confident that he at least would not countenance the introduction of a novel test like this into the affairs of the party. The ultra men who were foremost in the impeachment crusade tried of course, at the outset, to make their hobby the test of political fidelity; but the success they met was so poor that the effort was soon abandoned. We can scarcely believe that the Secretary of the Treasury, who, though a rigid partisan, is nevertheless a man of fairness and good judgment, desires to revive an odious and mischievous discrimination like this among members of the Republican Party. Impeachment is as thoroughly of the past as it is possible for anything political to be; and the Republican Party is likely to need all its resources and strength to provide for the future.

The Thorn in the Side of England.

For some little time past the first words that have met the eyes of Englishmen as they opened their morning newspapers have been, "Another murder in Ireland." While Mr. GLADSTONE's Irish Church bill was being passed through the House of Commons—with a haste almost unprecedented, if we consider the importance of the measure—Irish landlords were shot down day after day. If Mr. GLADSTONE felt any disappointment that so terrible a commentary should be read upon his boasted pacification of Ireland, his feelings were probably not shared by the majority of his countrymen. The Irish Church bill is a good measure advocated on false principles. Mr. GLADSTONE has appealed to the country for support, on the ground that he was about to render justice to Ireland, and that the effect of his policy would undoubtedly be to restore peace to that unhappy country. If he really believed that a cordial union between England and Ireland was to be achieved by the overthrow of the Protestant Church, it only shows how completely he deceived himself in relation to the present crisis. If, as is more probable, the Irish Church bill was taken up as a means of bringing the Liberal Party back to power, we can all admire the dexterity with which the *coup* was carried out. But the assertion that Ireland is to be "pacified" by concessions which she regards as trivial is sternly contradicted by the sanguinary deeds committed almost every day in various parts of the country. In the absence of extraordinary cases of convulsion, Ireland has seldom been in a more threatening state than she is at this moment.

What will satisfy Ireland? This is the question to which Mr. GLADSTONE must address himself in sober earnest, if he would retain his remarkable popularity in England. We admit that the abolition of the Irish Church is a concession to justice, and that even if the measure prove to be ineffectual to give tranquility to Ireland, it ought to be carried out just the same. But English statesmen cannot in their own minds misunderstand the messages which they constantly receive from across the Irish Channel. Mr. GLADSTONE offers them the Protestant Church, and they answer with bloodshed and riot. It is idle to pretend that one party more than another is responsible for the disaffected state of the country. Tories and Whigs, Conservatives and Liberals, the old and the new school of politicians, have alike sanctioned those measures which bind Ireland to England. The Liberals, including even Mr. BRIGHT himself, do not propose now to repeal the Union. If they did, and if the Conservatives declined to concur in the step, it might be said that the "obstructive party" was the cause of disaffection. It may answer the purposes of the hour for partisans in England to allege that the Liberals would have rendered Ireland as contented as Scotland. We at a distance can take a fairer view of the controversy, and perceive that whereas Great Britain has been under a Liberal rule for the greater part of five-and-thirty years, yet Ireland is as much the foe of England as ever she was. It is not the Irish Church which has engendered this bitter hostility. It is the authority claimed and exercised over Ireland by England; it is the compulsory allegiance which she reluctantly acknowledges, that makes of nine-tenths of Irishmen so many foes to Great Britain. The Mayor of Cork declared at a public banquet to the liberated Fenians WARREN and COSTELLO, that although Irish nationality had been trampled on for two or three hundred years, the day was coming when no stronger nation, however powerful she might be, would dominate in the land. Here is the true sentiment of the Irish people. As for the Church, it is never even mentioned by the malcontents.

What, then, will Mr. GLADSTONE do? The youngest of his followers in the House of Commons could tell him that the "rattle" which he offers to Ireland will not calm down her growing excitement. He must go much further than his Church bill carries him if he would render his "pacification of Ireland" something more than a pretext for winning the suffrages of the people. He is wasting time over the measure now before the country. That in itself will do no good. He selected it because it brings over to his side two discordant sections of the community—the Roman Catholics and the Dissenters. So far he showed considerable subtlety as a party chief, but is this all he aimed at? We will not do him the injustice to suppose so. And yet he is like a man who takes one step on the road and then halts in irresolution and fear. We grant that his next step is beset with difficulties. But he cannot stay where he is. What does he mean to do about the land? That is the vital point. A little while ago it was thought that a bill compelling landlords to compensate their tenants for the improvements they made on their farms would do much to quiet the Irish people. No one thinks that now. The real want of Ireland, the only thing that will stay its hand from flying at the throats of those whom it considers its enemies, is summed up in the cry now resounding throughout Europe—*Ireland for the Irish*. Are English statesmen prepared to yield to that demand? If not, what have they to choose between the exercise of rigor and anarchy?

In either case another scandal is thrust before the world. It might be possible, though we doubt it, to proclaim martial law in Tipperary and Westmeath. But what is gained then? The real danger to England from Irish disaffection is not confined within her own borders. In this country it is far more formidable than on the other side of the Atlantic. Let England find herself at war, and the thorn which now rankles in her side may go far toward totally crippling her. Of her army an immense proportion are Irishmen—probably not less than one-half of the regiments of the line. Discipline may keep these men faithful in time of peace, but if they saw their native land making one last desperate struggle for freedom, is it probable that they would look on unconcerned? No Englishman who is not blinded by an overweening confidence can consider such a contingency without grave misgivings. England's peril is Ireland's opportunity. If, as the world has often seen, injustice is to be expiated by blood, Ireland may yet prove a terrible curse to the country which has so long neglected her cries. To palter over such a measure as that which has occupied Parliament the greater part of the session is to mock the gravity of the situation. We do not believe that England will ever voluntarily give up Ireland, although it is not impossible to conceive of circumstances which would leave her no alternative but to do so. Her unwillingness to yield everything ought not to keep her back from rendering full justice. Mr. GLADSTONE in a word, must come to the land. He cannot evade this responsibility, nor can he shift it on to the shoulders of his political adversaries. He has a majority of 115 in the House of Commons. Any measure which he introduced would be certain to command a favorable hearing. If our words could reach him, we would say to him plainly, "Your vaunted specific only excites the derision of the Irish people. They know that you will give them much more than you now offer when they have preyed still further upon your fears. It is the part of a great statesman to yield with a good grace that which would otherwise be forced from him. Deal, then, and deal at once with the land. What can be done to give it back to the Irish people—to withdraw it from absentee landlords and hand it over to the cultivator? That is the problem you have to solve, and posterity—your own contemporaries even—will cry shame upon you if you pass it by unheeded. Irishmen are resolved that you English shall quit their country as a governing class. If you do not choose to submit to that, try to make a compromise. But do not delude yourself into the supposition that a measure, such as the Irish Church bill, which satisfies the *priests*, will ever pacify the *people*."

The Anti-Bribery Law.

Our readers are aware that the bill against bribery passed the Legislature at its late session, was signed by the Governor, and is now a law; but they may not be aware that it is retro-active in its operation, and applies to past as well as to future offences. That is to say, if any outsider, say an Erie Railroad director, paid a Senator a year or more ago $20,000, or any other sum of money, for promising to vote for his bill, the director can now give evidence against the Senator, and secure his punishment without any liability to similar punishment himself. And, on the other hand, if the director offered to buy his vote and the offer was declined, the Senator can bear witness to that fact without exposing himself to complaint and punishment.

If a tithe of what has been alleged in regard to bribery and corruption in the Legislature be true, this new law opens rather a wide field for investigation. And we are not surprised to learn that a good many persons, who have been members of the Legislature within the last five years, are awaiting its operation with a good deal of anxiety. Some, for example, who are said to have taken money from both sides, are a little fearful that one side or the other may seek to punish their duplicity by holding them to legal responsibility.

Whatever may be the case in regard to the past, it is clear that selling one's vote will not be so safe a business transaction as it has been hitherto. We do not suppose it will be wholly given up; but it will be managed with more care, as it is no longer protected by law. The honor that is said to prevail among thieves must henceforth be the only security of the member who sells his vote, against exposure and punishment; and that is not universally relied upon even by thieves themselves. At all events the increased risk will pretty certainly increase the price of votes. The traffic will probably, therefore, be mainly in the hands of corporations that are either wealthy or of which the directors hold the power of issuing and selling stock and bonds practically without limit.

A Nice Question for the Judges.

We understand that a new question of some interest is exciting attention in various circles;—where does Commodore JAMES FISK, Jr., reside? Conflicting affidavits on this serious subject have been introduced in cases pending in Court,—some declaring on the one hand that he is a resident of Boston, and others that New-York has the felicity of being his home. The point is not without interest for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, who has taken steps, we are informed, to have it decisively settled,—as he would like to know where the income tax from the Commodore is to be collected. This is not a matter of so much importance just now, perhaps, as it will be when he recovers all the damages he imagines his character to have sustained from libels, and for which he is now making diligent inquiries in Courts of law;—for his aggregate income, as returned by himself in Boston, for the last year, we understand, was only $1,000. But the Revenue Commissioner, with a prudent eye to future contingencies, desires to know where he is to look next year for the tax on the million and a quarter which the Commodore hopes to get in exchange for wear and tear of character. When this complicated question of residence is decided, our readers shall be informed of the result. Mr. JAY GOULD, we infer, must have been doing a better business than his fellow-director, of late: as he returns an income of $150,000.

The Anniversaries in Retrospect.

The *furore* of the Anniversaries is passed, and Woman's Rights has thus far carried off the lion's share of honors and profits; if there be a special lesson of significance in the past week's record, it is that the Woman Question is the leading reform problem of the hour. The Woman's Rights meeting emptied the rival houses, drew from the rival treasuries, out-talked the rival orators, and outshone the rival reforms. With a despairing sigh, the Chairman of the Anti-Slavery Society remarked of his own beggarly array of empty boxes, that "the friends were at the Woman's meeting;" and the Peace Society, whose fullest gathering was only twenty-seven strong, including reporters, was quite belligerent toward its successful rival.

However, all the societies will go back to their fields of labor strengthened and refreshed. Great is individual effort, greater the force of aggregation. The Anti-Slavery Society are now determined to drive the very last nail into the coffin of slavery; the Peace people will return with new vigor to their benevolent work of offering peace and pin-cushions to the Choctaws and Chickasaws; the *Revolution* will more cheerily cry, "Send on for the documents;" Mrs. LIVERMORE will, as she threatened, "go back to brag on Chicago more than ever;" BURLEIGH will have leisure to keep his hair in curl, and FOSTER to forge new thunderbolts for May of next year. The Anniversaries have been a great success—the very weather favored them unprecedentedly, so that, in place of New-York being perpetually fringed with a dark moving forest of umbrellas, as usual, during most of the time everything was dry enough to suit even the Abstinence Society. Thus happily the work has gone on, and already we all begin to feel a sense of being wound up and warranted to run for another year.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is just as well that Mr. MOTLEY had not left this country for London before the recent development of English sentiment on the *Alabama* question. He will not now be expected to negotiate a new treaty on the "basis of Mr. SUMNER's speech;" and if President GRANT have determined to give him specific instructions through the Secretary of State, it will now be possible to base them on more intelligent principles of diplomacy than those laid down in the "red-hot" newspapers.

Now that the Sprague Party have been so badly beaten in the Providence election, there is to be an attempt to induce the Legislature to pass a resolution inviting him to resign his seat in the Senate. The Anti-Sprague Party are determined to assume the offensive in the most offensive manner; and, unless the Senator hasten back and apologize to Captain GODDARD and General BURNSIDE, as well as to Senator ANTHONY, the firm of BROWN & IVES, the First Rhode Island Regiment, the Providence *Journal* and Mayor CLARKE, it will certainly go hard with him.

Marshal TOOKER, in his pursuit of the quacks, impostors, and swindlers who infest the City, must beware lest his efforts only result in advertising the men whom he prosecutes. Neither MUNLER or SCOTT was either closed out or convicted, but, "on the contrary, quite otherwise." His last step was certainly an enormous mistake; for, by the publication of a cunningly-designed letter, he gratuitously advertised through all the papers a catch-penny and (we suppose) immoral book, "containing 230 pages, bound in cloth and gilt, price $1," and sold at No. —, —— street. If the Marshal was not entrapped this time, it looks very much as though he was.

The gold market has been particularly executable under Mr. BOUTWELL's administration of the Treasury. At the date of President GRANT's inauguration, gold was in the vicinity of 132, and when Mr. A. T. STEWART was nominated for the Treasury it fell below 130. With Mr. BOUTWELL's appointment it began to rise, till on Saturday last it had reached within a fraction of 140, or ten *per cent higher* than it stood on the 4th of March. This is anything but pleasing, and anything but what the public expected. Under an administration of retrenchment, economy and revenue collection, the premium on gold ought to fall, and the public credit should in all respects be strengthened. Such a large, quick and unexpected advance as that of the last two months, deranges business and values, and works greatly to the detriment of the mercantile interests of the country. There is no doubt that the carrying out of the ideas of GRANT's inaugural, with a sound Treasury policy, and a proper Treasury administration, would prevent these embarrassing and injurious fluctuations, and, at the same time, solidly establish the public credit.

The office-hunters of both sexes (especially the disappointed ones) will find a certain grievous pleasure in reading the letter from Washington by an experienced party, which we publish. The picture she gives of the recent scenes in some of the Departments is truly heart-rending, and her illustrations of the and uncertainties of office are as pathetic as those often presented us of the and uncertainties of life. Instead of talking about increase of salaries, she urges the Department clerks to hire little rooms for themselves, live on plain, cheap victuals, and do their own cooking. The reader may suppose her remarks on this point to be grimly humorous, but we know they are intended for stern reality. Her defence of the lady clerks against recent attacks is spirited, if not in all respects conclusive.

We suppose that it is apprehension of the action of the forthcoming Ecumenical Council at Rome that has induced the Catholic Government of Bavaria to issue a circular note inviting the Governments of France, Austria, Prussia, Baden and Wurtemburg, to a conference for the purpose of preserving the rights of the State against the Church. There is reason to believe, from the utterances of the Pope and from official foreshadowings, that at the Roman Council the prelates of the Church will attempt to unite against the State,—or, more particularly, against the liberalizing and anti-ecclesiastical movements that have recently taken place in nearly all the countries of Europe. Of late many new restrictions have been placed upon priestly domination, especially in Austria, Spain and Italy; and the ecclesiastical anger which has been stirred up against these changes will doubtless lead to a determined effort to use the General Council as an agency of ultramontanism. What the State Conference can do against the Church Council remains to be seen.

The fact that it has been voted, by a large majority of members, to open the library rooms on Sunday of the Young Men's Christian Association of Milwaukee, is of interest in this City at the present time, in connection with the effort to open for Sunday use the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association. A Committee of the latter body has decided in favor of Sunday opening, but the step is understood to be opposed by the trustees of the Clinton Hall Association, which controls the building in which the library is located. If it be proper for young men to gather together for the purpose of reading in a hall at Milwaukee, what impropriety can there be in their assembling for the same purpose in a hall in New-York? We presume that in both libraries the books are very much the same.

Ex-Secretary WELLES, who, during his administration of the Navy Department, never got credit for his faithful services, and was constantly ridiculed for deeds of which he was guiltless, has lately been a good deal laughed at for sending his household goods from Washington to Hartford on a vessel drawing too much water to ascend the river. But it turns out that he did nothing of the sort. It was to the *port of New-York* that he desired the double-ender to be sent; but Admiral PORTER, wishing to carry his courtesy to the retiring Cabinet functionary as far as possible, ordered the vessel to carry Secretary WELLES' household effects up to his home at Hartford. It is the turn of the gallant Admiral now to be laughed at for not knowing the depth of the Connecticut River, and the draft of the *Tallapoosa*.

At first the yellow-haired beauties of English burlesque were novel and attractive; but if many more troupes comes to this country, the public will be surfeited beyond endurance. Ship loads of them have been dumped upon these shores; and, so strongly has the contagion of their example prevailed that many of our own performers have lost their wits and rushed to the dye-pot and the walk-around. That sprightly journal, the *Weekly Review*, in discussing these facts, says:

"The result for the legal stage has been a sea of imbecile nonsense that has very nearly drowned out all dramatic art and even all pretence of it. Eight theatres in New-York are at this moment presenting burlesque, ballet and pantomime entertainments. Nor is this the worst of it. New consignments of these yellow-tressed English burlesquers are even now at hand. Four weeks from this time there will be only two theatres in New-York that will offer dramatic works. The rest will be show shops, having as little to do with dramatic art as so many corner groceries. It is very true that free and easy performances are best adapted for the Summer season; but that postulate is included in a still broader one now prevalent which asserts the fitness of such performances for the whole year round. Upon the final result of this doctrine and practice those who are chiefly interested in the matter may be left to dwell. Froth is froth, and sooner or later it must evaporate and disappear."

Another Coroner "with a theory" has turned up in Brooklyn. He made his first, and we trust his last legal appearance in the case of young TALBOT, the suicide. He refused to receive testimony showing the insanity of TALBOT, because his theory held that he was not insane, and finally, after the jury had deliberated three hours on the point, it is related that "the Coroner did not deem it his duty to receive a verdict of insanity." Are inquisitions made as a general thing on theories, or do facts decide the verdict? And who finds the verdict,—the Coroner or the jury?

General IMBODEN and Colonel CABELL have been reiterating their statements on the subject of Virginia, its many resources and its healthful climate, together with the wish of the people there that Northern emigrants would go down to live among them. Even Radicals, with money in their pockets or carpet-bags, would be welcome, since the genius of the place would be sure, in a year or two, to make them as good children of the Commonwealth as any of the rest. This is sound philosophy, as well as good feeling, and we are sure the statements of these gentlemen are trustworthy. The mildness of the Virginian winters and the equable character of all seasons there will have powerful attractions for thousands in the North who find the alternations of our latitude too trying for their constitutions.

For a journal of so much pretension, and let us add, of so much real merit, the *Nation* falls into a good many mistakes, and shows curious ignorance of a good many small matters which it discusses. The "Character Album," which it announces as a novel kind of book in preparation, which is filled with questions to be answered by persons to whom it is presented—such as, "What is your favorite color? What is your favorite author?" &c., has been extensively used in this State for at least ten years to our certain knowledge. It was not the *Guardian* but the *Standard* which was originally called "Mrs. Gamp" by certain "irreverent" English critics,—*Punch* being the first offender. And the *Nation*, which a week ago thought Mr. L. H. MORGAN a Canadian, but has now discovered him to be of Rochester, will probably be astonished to learn that he was a member of the New-York State Senate.

GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

Their Hardships and Temptations—How They Live—The Way to Economize—Reform Demanded in the System of Appointing and Removing—The Hannah Tyler Letter and the Independent.

From a Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 30, 1869.

During the past month the political ax has fallen most unmercifully upon clerks engaged in the various Executive Departments of the Government, more especially in the Treasury Department, and apparently without any regard to age, sex, past services, or even political opinions. Within the past few weeks this Department has been the scene of more disappointments and keen mental suffering than can well be imagined by those not familiar with the circumstances attending the life of Government clerks in Washington. Several hundred men and women were dismissed in the course of two or three days. Ninety women were dismissed in one day from the Register's office alone. A friend employed in that office informs me that during the eventful day when the yellow envelopes were flying around, first in one corner of the room, then in another, like the fierce lightning's flash, blasting the hopes of all they touched; illustrating, as it seemed to those in suspense, the time prophesied of in the Scriptures, when "two women shall be grinding at a mill, the one shall be taken and the other left"—dreading for her own fate, yet hoping to be one of those "left," she watched with intense interest every movement and expression of those who were "taken," and could not but feel a great sense of relief when a lady received her yellow envelope with a good grace and a cheerful countenance. The owner of one of these bright, brave faces had been under the necessity of giving her companions warning not to speak to her, since she felt she would not be able to "bear up" under one word of sympathy. But not all were so prudent or so brave as her. Many were so injudicious as to listen to expressions of kindness from one and another, and before they were aware their self-control was gone, and they were in tears. Even among the strong-minded men clerks, one, it is said, actually fainted away on receipt of his yellow envelope. Some of his fellow clerks were so heartless as to amuse themselves with puns upon his sorrow, intimating that it was, perhaps, a *feint* to secure reinstatement. They little thought what interests may have depended upon the poor man's salary,—the comfort, possibly the life of helpless ones.

The precarious nature of this employment, and the absolute necessity that, as political affairs are now carried on, it must be precarious, ought to deter all persons, and more especially young, strong, energetic men, from seeking it with such avidity. The place of a clerk in Washington would cease to have any attractions for men of intelligence, energy and enterprise, if its actual value in dollars and cents was generally understood. The salary of a first-class clerk is but little more than sufficient for a single man to subsist and clothe himself upon comfortably and pleasantly in this city, so much greater is the cost of the necessaries, but especially the luxuries of life, here than in most other places. Here, also, as in all other cities, the opportunities for self-indulgence are many; and calls upon the purse from all quarters, charitable, philanthropic, and religious, are legion. The indolent habits fostered by a regular routine of sedentary official employment, the duties being performed often mechanically, with the course of self-indulgence and frivolity pursued by too many of the unmarried clerks during the time which is unemployed in the Departments, cannot fail to unfit them, in the course of a few years, for almost any active business. The impression seems to be all but universal among Senators, members of Congress and others familiar with the circumstances attending the life of clerks, that no greater misfortune could befall a young, active man, than to be employed a few years in the Departments here. Many a Representative has said to his constituent seeking this employment, "Yes, I will help you to get the place if you *must* have it, but if you will take my advice you will rather engage in any other business, no matter how hard; better go West and make a farm, plow, dig—anything but beg, rather than the work you are seeking." But, unfortunately the advice is seldom taken; perhaps it is not always thought to be disinterested. There is only one way by which clerks in the Departments can be saved from the demoralization consequent upon the circumstances surrounding them. They must have a definite object in life and pursue that object steadily, making their term of office a means of its accomplishment. The immediate object to be attained by their official term may be to avail themselves of the excellent opportunities here for securing a business or legal education. Quite a number of clerks seek their offices with this object in view, and many of them are able to persevere unto the end, notwithstanding all discouragements and temptations. Another object might be that of saving a little money in order to commence business for himself. It is possible to do this; there are a few cases in which it has been done, and even some cases where a man has a family to support, succeeded in saving money. But a man ought to understand well what it means to save money from the salary of a clerk in Washington, and be sure that he is strong enough and firm enough to do it. It means self-denial in all directions; it is to be able to "rule his own spirit," a greater work than the taking of a city, as we are informed on good authority.

It is generally supposed that a first-class clerk, with a family depending upon him for bread, cannot save anything, even with the most rigid economy. How, then, we naturally inquire, do the women clerks, who have families to support, manage to live on $75 per month, $25 less than the lowest salary received by any of the men clerks? People can live on much less than they suppose possible if they will only resolve to "take the city." The absolute necessaries of life are comparatively cheap. It is the comforts and luxuries which "mount up." General SPINNER states, of women in his employ who have risen from the position of messengers to that of clerks, while their salary was very small, and, one would suppose, barely sufficient to sustain life, that they saved a little money by rigid economy; but, as their circumstances improved, they began to tire of this life of self-denial, and to indulge in little luxuries of dress and pleasant surroundings, until they found their $900 per annum barely sufficient for their fancied necessities. The clerks who get $1,800 find themselves in precisely the same circumstances. They have barely enough to live upon. But then, perhaps, allowance ought to be made for the cigars, liquors, billiards, theatres and other luxuries which women are as well without. It may be on this consideration that the discrimination in favor of the salaries of men clerks is made.

If I were a young man and had a first-class clerkship—it would be necessary to be a man, because the women clerks are not admitted into the graded clerkship—if I were so fortunate or unfortunate as to be a Government clerk, I would save one-half my salary every month and live very well. I would rent a room for $10 per month; $10 more would buy all the bread, fruit and vegetables I could eat, while the lowest restaurant board is $[?] per month. A man has plenty of time morning and evening to do his own little bit of cooking, marketing, sweeping, dusting, making bed, &c. Of course he could not afford meat, butter, eggs, or any of the luxuries of the season. Let him be thankful for the necessaries of life. Poor people in France and many other parts of the world do not think of eating meat, but live almost entirely on bread and fruit, and are no doubt quite as healthy, happy and moral for so doing. As for the culinary part of the business, men are said to make excellent cooks, even with very little experience; and as they have chosen indoor employment why should they object to one phase of it more than another? It is simply absurd to say that men cannot live in this way. They can if they choose. I know many women clerks who do, and one of them tells me she is determined to save money enough during her term of office to enable her to go West, get a farm and make a home for herself, and perhaps her husband and children if she should choose eventually to marry.

If possible, the insecurity of the tenure on which these offices are held ought to be remedied in some way. If the Civil Service bill, advocated by Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, is impractical, some one ought to offer a substitute for it. It would, undoubtedly, be a great advantage to the clerks if every one of them could know precisely how long he had to serve, and that he could have no hope of keeping his place an hour longer. There has been a great deal of unnecessary stress laid upon the importance of retaining old and experienced clerks. Men of experience in the departments, some of them heads of bureaus, express the opinion that a man of average intelligence and education can learn to perform the duties devolving upon him in most bureaus of the civil service in the course of one week. Heads of bureaus, chief clerks, &c., and a few other officers of the Department, undoubtedly furnish exceptions to this rule. But in the opinion of gentlemen who ought to understand the question, the interest of the Government need not necessarily suffer by the adoption of a law by which removals and new appointments, or at least reappointments should be necessary throughout the departments every four years. By this means a clerk would know what to depend upon, and his arrangements would be made to correspond with his fate. He would at least be able to save money enough to get away from the city, or to bury him if he should die. Now, in most bureaus of the Treasury Department, when a clerk dies a subscription is taken up among his fellow clerks to bury him! And yet the desire for these positions is so great among the uninitiated constituents of Senators and members of Congress, and the pressure upon members to secure these places is so determined, so unmercifully persistent, especially now that the Administration has changed, that some of them are even wishing they did not have the influence and the patronage to give. Senator TRUMBULL professes to be disgusted with the undignified position of Senators "hanging around the ante-rooms of the Secretary, pressing the appointment of this or that man." FESSENDEN acknowledges the force of the Senator's remark, but argues that as it has always been so, so it will always probably be; moreover, if a Senator refuses to sign a man's papers, some long-headed representative from his district will be more obliging; he will get the man in, and, in turn, the man and his friends will eventually get the long-headed representative into the place of the super-dignified Senator. As there is at present no means of escaping from the very unpleasant and onerous duties imposed upon them, some of these gentlemen are maturing plans by which a fair division of the Government patronage may be made, and many evils incident to the present system avoided. The plan discussed in the Senate a few days before adjournment is precisely that proposed by General SHANKS of Indiana, during last session, ably advocated by him, and reported favorably on by the committee to which it was referred. It provides that a complete list shall be made by heads of departments, showing the name, rank, residence and date of appointment of all employes in the department, not including laborers, or pages of the house or Senate; the list to be kept public, and the equalization to be made as near perfect as possible by 1871, appointments being made, in the meantime, only from those States which, as shall appear from the list, have not now their proper quota of clerks. The advantages of this plan over the present blind, mixed-up kind of a system, or rather no system, of making appointments, are sufficiently obvious. No one under the present system knows, or can know without a great deal of trouble, what Senator or Representative is responsible for the appointment of any particular clerk. Such a plan would very much facilitate the operations of the Hannah TYLERS of the department, obviating the necessity for wholesale slander upon hundreds of good women, involving the honor of all the Representatives of the American people. But Mr. Hannah Tyler might even then hesitate to specify persons, Senators and Representatives, with all the possibilities which might occur before his eyes. Perhaps the *Independent* might not have been quite so greedy to publish an anonymous letter containing the vilest charges against honorable people, if the names of those people had been distinctly mentioned. But it is so convenient to scandalize a whole class, and there is no redress in the law. The effrontery of the editor of the *Independent*, as shown in this affair, seems to us in Washington to be perfectly marvelous. After stating that he has received many replies to this anonymous letter, he informs his readers that he cannot publish any of them on the ground that to do so would consume too much of his "precious space," while, at the same time, he publishes another "precious" extract from the same anonymous correspondent, containing a statement which any person knowing anything whatever of department business must know to be utterly and most absurdly false. The Disbursing Clerk of the Treasury Department, Mr. Hannah says, refused to pay a woman clerk her wages on the ground that she had not earned them, whereupon she brings down forthwith such details of portly gentlemen signing themselves M. C., that the Disbursing Clerk is glad to pay the woman and save himself from being turned out! Any person who knows anything knows that the Disbursing Clerk has no more authority to decide who shall receive pay and who not than ANDREW JOHNSON has in deciding about GRANT's Cabinet.

To say nothing of the fact that these infamous charges reflect dishonor upon our nation in the persons of its representatives, "the women of America" have a right to expect something better of the editor of the *Independent* than such readiness to scandalize them, evident in the publication of this letter, from he knew not whom. As DON PIATT says in his correspondence with the Cincinnati *Commercial*, "We have heard from that pious organ no end of lectures upon the necessity of widening the field of female employment, that thousands may be saved from starvation, or worse; and now it hastens to publish a letter made up of sweeping assertions of the vilest sort, sustained by no other evidence than a name, and that a forgery." And now that the whole infamous swindle is thoroughly exposed, and it is well known that there is no such employe in the Department as Hannah Tyler—man or woman—why doesn't the *Independent* have manliness enough to make the *amende honorable*, frankly acknowledge itself in the wrong, and promise to "the women of America" better behavior in the future? But instead of doing this, it is trying to justify, or at least excuse, this inexcusable mistake, in which pitiable attempt it is assisted by its Washington correspondent. The New-York *Revolution*, moreover, from which we could expect nothing less than an indignant denunciation of this outrageous insult to working women, has, on several occasions, either indorsed or excused the course of the *Independent*. In last week's issue it quotes approvingly certain extraordinary statements, made by the *Independent's* "gifted Washington correspondent," which can very easily be demonstrated to be quite as unfounded, if not so infamous, as the Hannah Tyler forgeries. This correspondent says: "While there are women in the departments who do the whole work of men for half the wages, there are many more who receive equal pay and do nothing at all." It is hard to understand precisely what "the gifted correspondent" means by this statement. Equal justice to what? There cannot be more than two or three women in the entire Department who receive more than $900 per annum. Or does "the gifted correspondent" mean to inform us that there are as many women in the Department who do nothing at all, as there are who work for half pay. It must be this she means, for the *Revolution* goes on to quote from her to the effect that "they parade the streets, flirt in the halls, make tatting and crochets, and are paid for their performances out of the U. S. Treasury." The correspondent must have happened in during the half hour allowed the clerks at noon for luncheon, when she may have seen one or two ladies employed at some such fancy work, but she has no word of criticism for the smart young men whom she must have seen spending their half hour in idle gossip with each other, no tatting even, to redeem the time. As for the flirting, it is, perhaps, difficult to prove a negative, but I have devoted a good deal of time to observation of the manners of the women clerks, perhaps as much as the correspondent of the *Independent* or any other person not actually employed in the Department. I have never seen the least semblance of flirting, nor the least departure from the strictest decorum in the manners of any of the ladies employed in the several bureaus of the Department. As for the statement that there are women in the Department who receive pay and do nothing at all, I have the authority of the Treasurer of the United States, and the Register of the Treasury Department, in whose respective bureaus most of the women clerks are employed, for pronouncing it simply untrue. There are no women paid for working in the Department who do not work; and also, that the women employed in the Department are, on an average, more industrious in the performance of their work than the men. They have to be. There is more competition for their places. They are in more danger of losing them, and they have not the ballot to defend themselves with. J. A. H.

A Western View of New-York.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 13.

While in the City of New-York a few weeks since, we took note of various and sundry of her peculiarities. Off Broadway, east or west, the streets were filthy in the extreme. In dry weather the dust was terrible, and in wet weather the mud was almost deep enough for navigable purposes. Broadway and the up-town avenues are kept very clean, and the whole pride and energy of the people seem concentrated on this object alone. The market houses, if such they can be called, are a disgrace to civilization. There is hardly a village in the West or South that is not better provided in this respect. Yet we are often cited to the Fulton Market as the market par excellence. Bah! The Yorkists, either of the white or red rose, should at once endeavor to abate this nuisance, and have market-houses in keeping with their position as the great commercial centre of the western hemisphere. It won't do to hang all the glory and spend all the money on the Central Park—an excellent thing, by the way, and necessary, but not the whole City.

The improvements in the pavement of Broadway were conceived by genius, and are being executed with skill. The Nicolson is much better done there than in St. Louis, and is only second

[illegible] air and ample space, which are denied to ordinary places of amusement at this time of the year. The first concert of the present series was given last Wednesday evening to an enormous audience, which testified in many ways its appreciation of the enterprise and liberal intentions of the managers. Certain beneficial changes have been made, since last year, in the interior arrangements of the hall and in the decoration of the garden, which latter, although not yet satisfying the highest horticultural ideal, possesses all the qualities of coolness, freedom and general comfort which are needed to complete the attractiveness of a resort of this character. The musical entertainments are of a very superior order. No better orchestra of its size has been heard in New-York, and the programmes are selected with all the good taste and judgment which have long distinguished Mr. THOMAS' concerts, here and elsewhere. A few novelties have been produced, among them a charming waltz by STRAUSS, the chief of modern writers of dance music, and an overture by SCHUBERT, which appears to have been a merry caprice rather than a serious artistic effort of the composer. It is merely an imitation of the formal Italian style of half a century ago, and can claim no interest beyond that which SCHUBERT's name imparts to it. Mr. J. LEVY contributes a couple of cornet solos each evening, and receives the applause to which his remarkable skill entitles him, and which unmistakably betokens wonder if not deep gratification.

Success stimulates imitation. We have the announcement of another series of open-air entertainments at the Empire City Rink, corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, which is to commence this evening, under the management of Mr. L. F. HARRISON. Mr. HARVEY DODWORTH will control the musical department, and a number of miscellaneous exhibitions will be presented.

The Italian version of "Lurline" will be performed at the Academy of Music this evening and on Friday and Saturday—the English version on Thursday. On Wednesday evening Mr. JEROME HOPKINS' Orpheonists will occupy the Academy with their fourth "Spring-tide Festival."

At the Fifth-avenue Theatre, MAILLART's opera, "Les Dragons de Villars," the success of which is a gratifying proof of popular musical intelligence, will be repeated to-night and on Wednesday and Friday. Mlle. TOSTEE will appear as *Boulotte* in "Barbe Bleue" on the alternate evenings of the week.

A concert, the exact purpose of which is not yet divulged, will take place next Thursday evening at Steinway Hall. The programme offers in the way of positive attraction the names of Miss DORA HARRIS, a *debutante*, Mme. TESTA, Messrs. PATTISON, TAMARO, COLETTI, KOPTA and BERGE, and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra.

At Irving Hall, this evening, a complimentary concert will be given to Señor JUAN E. SALCEDO. Mlle. FILOMENO, Signor FOSSATI, Mrs. BUTLER and Miss NEWMANN will assist.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

The new and elegant photographic establishment of Messrs. GURNEY & SON, on Fifth-avenue, was opened to private view on Saturday evening, when a large number of invited guests assembled to inspect the tastefully-arranged and commodious rooms. This afternoon and evening there will be a reception for lady visitors. A fine painting by VAN LERIUS, of Antwerp, "Esmeralda and Djali," is on exhibition at the rooms, and is well worthy of a visit.

It is reported that President GRANT intends to betake himself to the country, in search of relief from the cares of office and the importunities of office-seekers.

A statue of DANIEL WEBSTER is to be placed in Summer-street, Boston. An enlarged copy of BALL's celebrated statuette of the great statesman is talked of as best worthy of this honor.

Hon. THOMAS RUSSELL, Collector of the Port of Boston, and Capt. JAMES DOLIVER, arrived at the Westmoreland Hotel last evening.

Bishop DOANE has formally resigned the rectorship of St. Peter's Church, Albany, and the Vestry has accepted the resignation.

Mrs. STOWE's long-promised story, *Oldtown Folks*, are published Saturday by FIELDS & OSGOOD. It will be sure to meet with a hearty welcome from the thousands who have read and admired *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, *The Minister's Wooing* and *Agnes of Sorrento*. This story belongs wholly to the New-England of the last century; but its humor, its incidents and strong character painting cannot fail to interest the reading public of the present day.

JOHN ESTEN COOKE's new novel, *Hilt to Hilt*, published only last week by CARLETON, is already in a third edition, and bids fair to surpass the sale of this author's other successful book, *Surrey of Eagle's Nest*.

The *Army & Navy Journal* has this week opened a department devoted to "Aquatics," which will be under the charge of an excellent authority in all boating matters. The lovers of aquatics could not have an abler organ.

The translation of VICTOR HUGO's novel, printed in *Appletons' Journal*, has one great advantage over the version that appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine*,—it adheres faithfully to the author's text. The English translator takes presumptuous liberties, and assumes the right to correct several mistakes in VICTOR HUGO's reference to English manners and history. This is all wrong. VICTOR HUGO's very blunders are characteristic, and no translator can be justified in pruning them away. In this matter, as well as in respect to illustrations, variety of reading matter, and general appearance, *Appletons' Journal* amply meets the expectations of the public.

ERNEST RENAN's new book, *The Life of St. Paul*, which CARLETON will publish a translation of this month, in connection with the French editors, contains a special map of the travels of Saint Paul, from the date of departure on his first mission until his arrival at Rome.

Hearth & Home will this week contain a fine wood engraving by LINTON, after an original drawing by DARLEY. The engravings in *Hearth & Home* are exceedingly well executed, and are printed with a care productive of the best results.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, one of the oldest and most respected provision merchants of Philadelphia, died yesterday morning, aged 61. He was forty years in business.

General THOMAS gave as the only reason for refusing the gift of a magnificent silver service from his army comrades, which was offered to him at his headquarters in Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, his determination never to receive donations under any circumstances.

Dr. LOEWE, the composer of the well-known oratorio "The Seven Sleepers" and of much other popular music, died in Germany on the 20th of April, having had a stroke of paralysis two days previously.

The *Psi Upsilon* Fraternity will hold their thirty-seventh annual convention at Union College, Schenectady, on the 19th and 20th of this month. General JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Ex-Governor of Connecticut, will deliver the opening address, and Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., of New York, will be the poet for the occasion.

Colonel J. HOLMES GROVER, United States Consul at Ancona, Italy, sailed on Saturday in the steamship *City of London*.

The New Bishop of Montreal.

From the Montreal Gazette, May 15.

We are glad to announce that the deadlock in the Synod of the Church of England, in this city, has at length been overcome, and that a Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan has at length been elected. The choice has fallen upon Rev. Canon OXENDEN, an author of some works of piety, and a man well known in the Church of England. He is understood to be moderate in his views, but what learning he has is toward the Evangelical party. His election was carried by a very large majority, and afterward, on a motion moved by Mr. HUNTINGTON, seconded by Mr. BRYDGES, declared to be unanimous. This was carried by acclamation, amid loud cheering. The opposition that Mr. HUNTINGTON and his friends had made to this election was, that they desired to have a Canadian presbyter elected, and objected to go to England for a Bishop.

THE BROOKLYN TRAGEDY.

Public Opinion as to the Mental Condition of the Suicide—Some New Facts not in the Official Testimony.

Since the tragic occurrence on Brooklyn Heights last Thursday morning, the conduct of SAMUEL D. TALBOT and his motives have constituted the theme of general discussion among the people of the city at the other end of the East River Bridge. Of course, if any new facts were possible to be evolved, the searching investigations of the people outside of the Coroner's office were sure to secure them.

It has transpired that Mr. FLINT, in whose house the affair took place, and Coroner JONES agree in the opinion that at least about ten minutes elapsed between TALBOT's first assault upon Miss SCRIBNER and the subsequent shooting; that during this period the suicide conceived the plan of murder and suicide, in the first place to close the lips of the principal witness to a dishonorable assault, and next to put himself beyond the power of any one to censure or to punish. Not only did he in that terrible ten minutes conceive the plan, but execute so far as he could all its horrible details, securing the key which gave him access to the room where he could find the pistol, keeping track of Miss SCRIBNER, and following her to the room in which she had taken refuge. All these things, it is argued, plainly indicate a clearness of perception that does not justify the theory of insanity until it may have been superinduced by the disappointment and chagrin, resulting from his first assault. It is admitted by some who claim to have studied the subject closely, that insanity might be the reasonable consequence of the desperation which must have seized the mind of TALBOT, when he found himself unquestionably foiled, and his failure discovered to the family.

The jury consisted of LOWELL HOLBROOK, No. 32 Remsen-street; FREDERICK H. HARRISON, No. 28 Lafayette-avenue; JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, No. 6 Montague-terrace; JOSHUA ATKINS, No. 108 Montague-street; HOMER W. KNOWLTON, No. 5 Montague-terrace; EDWARD L. MORRIS, No. 217 Hicks-street. The case was not submitted to these gentlemen until 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, and they were in secret session for three hours deliberating upon their verdict, most of this time having been consumed in discussing the propriety of including in their verdict an expression of opinion as to the mental condition of TALBOT at the time he made the final assault, as also at the moment when he shot himself. It was only when informed by the Coroner that it was not their duty to furnish a scientific thesis on the frame of mind in which TALBOT was when he committed the crime, but merely to take the testimony, which had not proved insanity, and decide whether TALBOT came to his death by his own act, or at the hands of another.

A curious circumstance has come to light as to the manner in which the *Morning Union* became possessed of the information of the sad tragedy. It appears that a young man formerly connected with one of the morning papers in this City was passing a policeman not far from where the affair had occurred, and having conceived the idea of releasing himself from the burden of a bottle—an empty bottle, which earlier in its history contained brandy—he threw the superannuated vessel across the street at the policeman, nearly striking him on the head. The officer then approached the mysterious gentleman, and flourishing his club, said to him, if he did not look out there would be *another* murder. The gentleman caught the refrain of the officer, "*Another murder!* Where, Oh, where? pray do tell me!" The policeman seeing he had a chance for glory, related the facts of the Talbot tragedy, and the man who so informally parted with his brandy bottle, fled to the *Union* office and served up the best sensation that Brooklyn has experienced for a long time.

As to the motive of TALBOT in making his first assault, the people of Brooklyn have little or no difference of opinion. No doubt is expressed as to his base and dishonorable intentions, and the fact that he failed, gives place to universal gratification.

THE TURF.

The Paterson Spring Race Meeting.

To-morrow inaugurates the racing season in the North, for the Paterson Spring Meeting, hitherto so popular with New-Yorkers, then commences, and continues over Wednesday and Thursday. A capital programme has been provided by the managers, and we anticipate a successful meeting, as there is a large number of horses in training at Paterson. The meeting commences to-morrow with a hurdle race for a purse of $250, over two miles and eight hurdles, for which three horses are entered. A dash race of one mile, and a mile heat race, for which the entries close this afternoon, constitute the first day's sport. On the second day (Wednesday) the ever-popular steeple chase, over three miles and twenty-eight jumps, is the first event, and for this the well-known horses *Tycoon* and *Jack Armstrong* are entered, and a five-year-old bay gelding, by *Simon Kenton*, who has never run before. Then comes the Passaic Handicap, a race of two miles and three-quarters, for a purse of $[?]00, and sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay. For this the entries and weights are as follows: *General Duke*, 4 years, 115 pounds; *General Yorke*, 5 years, 114 pounds; *R. B. Connolly*, 5 years, 110 pounds; *General Ewell*, 4 years, 110 pounds; *Barsen*, 4 years, 100 pounds; *Hero*, 5 years, 108 pounds; *Oysterman, Jr.*, 5 years, 100 pounds; *Fotheringay*, 4 years, 98 pounds. The acceptances are declared to-day, and we expect to see *R. B. Connolly* represent Mr. O'DONNELL's interest instead of *General Duke*, who has been slightly off; the distance, however, will hardly suit the former, as he prefers a shorter race. *General Yorke* is well in, and as he can stay the course, and has a great turn of speed, he will be very dangerous in this race. A selling race of a mile and a quarter winds up this day's sport. On Thursday, the third day, there are four races—a handicap hurdle race, a sweepstakes for three-year olds and one for two-year olds, and a consolation Purse for horses that have run at the meeting. The Erie Railroad runs special trains at low fares from Pavonia Ferry direct to the course, returning after the races are over, without stoppage, to the City.

Trotting on the Fashion Course.

To-day the great trot between *American Girl*, *Lucy* and *General Butler*, for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, three in five, in harness, comes off on the Fashion Course, L. I. *Lucy* is the favorite in the betting at two to one against the field.

Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.

There is no longer any doubt that the Central Congregational Church of Boston desire—almost demand—that Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, shall transfer the scene of his ministerial labors to the Church in Boston. Yesterday a committee of that church arrived in Brooklyn and waited upon Rev. Dr. STORRS, with the view of pressing the claims of the Boston Congregationalists for his services. This committee consists of Hon. LINUS CHILD, Hon. ALPHEUS HARDY, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON and THOMAS H. RUSSELL, Esq. Rev. Dr. STORRS, so far from acting with precipitancy in the matter, at once summoned to his side several gentlemen connected with his own church, including DWIGHT JOHNSON, Esq.; also his colaborers in the ministry, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER and Rev. WM. IVES BUDINGTON, D. D. With these friends and the gentlemen from Boston, all gathered in one of the rooms of the Mercantile Library, Montague-street, Dr. STORRS opened the conference. What did actually transpire was of an entirely private character, and therefore not accessible; but sufficient is known of the position of the case to warrant a general statement of it.

The Central Congregational Church of Boston have a magnificent church edifice, at present resting under considerable debt. This debt, however, is not regarded as of the main importance, as the congregation stands prepared and willing to liquidate at least half of it. The first point of importance is understood to be that the Central Church of Boston is regarded as the headquarters of orthodox Congregationalism; that it is surrounded by a certain class of heterodox influences, represented by men of extensive talents, not only learned, but eloquent men—whose ideas have come to be respected, who, themselves, permeate all New-England with their denominational influence. The Central Church is regarded by the orthodox people of Boston and its vicinity as the fulcrum on which the lever of "the faith once delivered to the saints" must rest, for not only their own immediate comfort and benefit, but for the protection of pure doctrine in the churches along the Eastern coast. Occupying this very important position, the Central Church has something more in view than merely to fill their pulpit with a man of unquestioned ability. They desire to place in that pulpit a man of acknowledged power in regard to his scholarship, his doctrinal probity, his undoubted piety and his great popularity. In Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, they think they find such a man—a tower of strength which all the Unitarianism of New-England may assail with impunity, but without any danger of intimidating or vanquishing. The Committee, therefore, do not merely ask for Dr. STORRS, but they ask Brooklyn Congregationalists to stand by themselves to help them in standing up for unblemished Congregational polity and doctrine, where strength of intellect, breadth of view and general manliness of character are the elements necessary to make the Central Church the beacon light of New-England Congregationalism. This is unquestionably the interpretation put upon the case by Dr. STORRS, and for the reasons consequent upon this interpretation he has referred the matter beyond himself to brethren in the ministry. The subject is still under consideration, no decision having yet been arrived at. At the same time the people of Brooklyn, and especially the congregation of the Church of the Pilgrims, will hesitate about parting with Dr. STORRS, except upon the highest considerations of necessity and the strictest claims of duty.

Chickering & Sons' New Upright Pianos.

Upright piano-fortes, until the last few years, have always been inferior as musical instruments in point of tone and touch, to the grand or square pianos. The mechanical difficulties surrounding their construction, the length of the action, working upon so many centres, and the shortness of the bass strings had not been overcome, so the tone remained partly thin and partly tubby, and the touch wanted promptness and solidity. Still the convenience of their form, their adaptability to boudoirs or small houses, caused the demand for them to be steady, but increasing every year.

CHICKERING & SONS' desiring to make their three classes of pianos—grand, square and upright—of equal surpassing excellence, instituted a series of costly experiments, which have resulted in the production of their new upright pianos, instruments of such unsurpassed beauty of tone and perfection of touch, that they feel assured that public and critical opinion will rate them as superior to square pianos, and second only to the finest grand pianos.

In short, they rectify the order of the piano-forte system, the series now being—square, upright and grand piano-fortes.

CHICKERING & SONS' upright piano-fortes are manufactured on a system entirely their own, covered by two patents. The frame is made entirely of cast iron, and to impart to it a tenfold strength or power of endurance it is sustained by combination iron trusses, the draw of which is exactly opposite to the draw of the strings, thus equalizing, and to a great extent neutralizing, the strain of the strings, and rendering it impossible for the instrument to fall in pitch.

The top of the iron frame is cast broad, and the outer edge forms the bridge over which the strings pass, and the pitch plate is also a part cast with the frame, the strength of which is sufficient to resist every possible strain. There is an immense surface of sounding-board, which, being free, acquires the utmost possible vibrating power. The lower strings are nearly as long as those of a large square, but to remedy what they may want in length, they are made thicker, and are of copper wire.

The result of these combined mechanical excellences is, a tone at once grand and noble, pure, melodious, clear and sympathetic, and refined to a degree unsurpassed by the most perfect human voice. The largeness of the tone and the purity of the vibrations endow these pianos with a sostenuto or singing power equal to that of a Chickering grand, which, otherwise, remains unapproached in that quality. The touch is necessarily of great power, but it is balanced and adjusted with such mathematical accuracy and exquisite nicety, that a breath would almost move it, and, consequently, the player feels no fatigue after playing upon it for hours. It is light, elastic and wonderfully prompt, and, moreover, like the tone, it will bear the utmost enforcement without betraying hesitation or weakness.

CHICKERING & SONS present their upright pianos to the public in the full faith that they will be found to be all that they claim for them; adapted as well for the professor as the amateur, unrivaled in tone and touch, solid in construction, and certain, from the careful manufacture and seasoned materials, to stand in tune in all climates and under all circumstances.

The German Whitsuntide Festivities To-day.

The German vocalists of the Northeast Saengerbund were, yesterday, under the direction of Mr. ANSCHUTZ, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, engaged in a rehearsal of the choruses and compositions to be rendered at the Whitsuntide festivities at Funk's Park to-day, which, judging from the arrangements, promises to be a brilliant affair. Some thirty German vocal and musical societies, of this City and vicinity, including the Liederkranz and Arion, will participate in the festival, which will commence at 11 A. M. by a grand promenade concert, under the direction of Mr. MENTZ.

The concert by the united singers and an orchestra of forty musicians will take place in the afternoon, for which a rich programme has been presented, embracing compositions of MENDELSSOHN, ABT, WEBER and other favorite composers. A steamer and barge have been engaged to make regular trips to and from the festival grounds.

The nineteenth annual Turnfest will take place at Jones' Wood, in which the Turnverein will be assisted by the societies composing the Allgemeine Saengerbund. A procession will be formed at 9 o'clock this morning, at the Turn Halle, and will embark at the foot of Eighth-street, East River, for the festival grounds. In the afternoon the gymnasts of the Turnverein will give an exhibition of their skill, and subsequently the Turner Cadets will engage in a series of evolutions. The Turner Sharpshooters have made arrangements for rifle practice during the festival.

The German Evangelical Congregation, of which Rev. Mr. FOEHLER is the pastor, will engage in a Whitsuntide festival at the East River Park, at the foot of Eighty-fourth-street, in which several German societies, and the Eleventh Regiment music corps, will assist.

The Teutonia will give a concert and Summer-night festival at Terrace Garden.

Accident in Hell Gate—A Man Drowned.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a sail-boat, containing three men, was proceeding through Hell Gate, East River, when it was run down by the tug *R. S. Carter*. The men in the boat were of course instantly forced under water, but JOHN H. BAXTER, master of the tug, promptly stopped his vessel and succeeded in rescuing two of them as they came to the surface. The third man, JEREMIAH FLAHERTY, of No. 58 Hamilton-street, was, however, drowned before he could be reached. The body was subsequently recovered, and was moored at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street, but was afterward removed to the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, where it will be detained till an inquest is held by the Coroner. It is not alleged that the sad mishap is in any way chargeable to carelessness on the part of the crew of the tug; but all the facts of the case cannot be definitely ascertained except by the Coroner's investigation.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This article is the true secret of beauty. It is what fashionable ladies, actresses and opera singers use to produce that cultivated, *distingué* appearance so much admired in the circles of fashion.

It removes all unsightly blotches, redness, freckles, tan, sunburn and effects of Spring winds, and gives to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy and power. No lady who values a fine complexion can do without the Magnolia Balm. 75 cents will buy it of any of our respectable dealers. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

For dressing the hair, use LYON's Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Extraordinary Improvements in Artificial Teeth.
From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches; but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, combined with a reticulated gold web and base for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air-cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is the lightest, most cleanly and firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it. No. 42 East 20th-st.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches.
FULLER & CO., No. 25 John-st., New-York, offer single watches at wholesale prices, in all grades of these celebrated timekeepers, in solid gold and silver cases only.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 3 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

VERMONT SPRING WATER.—The great remedy for cancer, scrofula and kidney diseases. Sold by druggists. Depot at SCHIEFFELIN's, 170 William-st., N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth. Sold everywhere.

Colgate & Co.'s
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Nobby Cheviot and Scotch Suits,
$15 to $30.
GEORGE WHITE & CO.,
Nos. 231 and 235 Broadway.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,
FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.
Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Matter of Disease.

At this time, when so many are ailing, it is well to be rightly advised as to the management of our health. That from within or from without there is generated in man occasionally a humor hostile to his health is admitted.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

are its opponent and conqueror. They safely and surely expel impurities from the bowels and from the blood. This question of fact is proved by the testimony of millions of men and women. Every one suffering from any sickness, especially pains in the limbs, low spirits, headache, costiveness, colds, influenza, rheumatism, dizziness, should give them a trial. I point with confidence to long duration and their widespread reputation as proofs positive of their perfect innocence and sterling worth.

REMEMBER,

sickness comes from matters hostile to health. To get well these must be removed as quickly as possible, for every hour they are retained we may become worse and worse. Brandreth's Pills are sure, and address themselves to the work as soon as swallowed, often curing by a single dose. In affections caused by a too full habit of body and in retention of natural evacuations their use is often lifesaving. All are concerned to know this; for all are subject to sudden severe attacks of disease, where this little knowledge may save life. Secure, then, your health by taking out impurities from the blood.

B. BRANDRETH.

Brandreth's Pills are sold by all druggists, who universally recommend them as safe, and beyond belief curative.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, BRANDRETH HOUSE, NEW-YORK.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
STERLING SILVER WARE
AND
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

This Company, having the most extensive and complete Silverware factory in the world, and employing the best talent in designing, modeling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity United States Mint assay. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs.

They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivaled Nickel-Silver Electro-plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair, everyday usage.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

STERLING. Trade Mark for Silver. | Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO

A Very Extensive and Complete Assortment, embracing all of the newest and most desirable patterns of the Gorham Ware, in sterling silver and electro-plate, at STARR & MARCUS', No. 22 John-st., UP-STAIRS.

A Dead Shot for Bedbugs! Sleep! Sleep! Sold at No. 3 College-place and by all druggists.

Cantrell's Boots and Shoes, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

KINGSLAND—LEARNED.—In Keeseville, N. Y., on Wednesday, May 12, by Rev. H. E. Butler, E. KINGSLAND, Jr., to EMMA S. LEARNED, all of Keeseville.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—On Sunday morning, May 16, ALEXANDER ALLAIRE, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 420 Greenwich-st., on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle on Tuesday morning.

BIDWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 15, DAVID ALLEN, only child of Henry S. and Mary V. Bidwell, aged 1 year, 10 months and 11 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 344 Clermont-av.

CONNOLLY.—At his residence, No. 480 5th-av., on Saturday, May 15, CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, in the 66th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Richard B. Connolly, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner Prince and Mulberry sts., on Tuesday, May 18, at 10½ A. M., without further invitation.

CHRISTIE.—At Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., on Saturday, May 15, Mrs. EUPHEMIA CHRISTIE, aged 81 years.
The funeral will be at Christ Church, Warwick, on Tuesday, May 18, at 2 P. M. The train on the Erie Railroad at 8 A. M. reaches Warwick in time.

COOPER.—At Valparaiso, Chili, on Saturday, April 10, of pleuro pneumonia, and after a brief illness, JAMES N. COOPER, aged 51 years, formerly of Bangor, Me.
☞ Maine papers please copy.

COLBURN.—At No. 40 West 29th-st., on Saturday morning, May 15, suddenly, G. THRASHER, only son of Geo. C. and Helen Sherman Colburn, aged 2 years and 7 months.
The remains will be taken to Dartmouth, Mass., for interment.

COOKE.—In this City, on Friday, May 14, ROBERT L., second son of Rev. William H. and Elizabeth Stephens Cooke, aged 2 years and 2 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 17th inst., at 11 A. M., at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st.

HEMENWAY.—On Saturday, May 15, 1869, at the house of Captain Charles Low, No. 142 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, Mrs. LYDIA B. HEMENWAY, aged 84 years.
☞ Vermont papers please copy.

LORD.—On Friday evening, May 14, at his residence in Leight-st., RUFUS L. LORD, in the 88th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LITTLE.—On Thursday, May 13, after a short illness, JOHN, the only son of James Little, in the 27th year of his age.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the 23d-st. M. E. Church, between Avenues C and D, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

MARTIN.—On Sunday, May 16, 1869, WASHINGTON I. MARTIN, son of Catharine and Joseph [?]. Martin, aged 4 years and 3 months.
The relatives and friends of the family, also his grandparents, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his parents' residence, No. 85 Charlton-st., on Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment.
☞ Poughkeepsie and Syracuse papers please copy.

OSBORN.—On Sunday morning, May 16, JOHN OSBORN, in the 67th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Clinton-av., corner of Willoughby-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

RAPALJE.—At New-Lots, L. I., on Saturday, May 15, HELEN, daughter of Williamson Rapalje, in the 40th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father on Monday, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

REYNOLDS.—On Sunday, May 16, WM. REYNOLDS, in the 73d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 479 West 22d-st.

RIKER.—Suddenly, LUCY, wife of B. Augustus Riker, aged 23 years.
The relatives and friends, and members of York Lodge No. 197, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 94 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn.

SHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 15, ABRAHAM B. SHAW, aged 58 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Herkimer-st., above Troy-av., on Monday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TORBERT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 15, Mrs. JULIA A. TORBERT, in the 73d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, N. N. Brock, No. 84 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WRIGHT.—On Saturday, May 15, in this City, Mrs. LAVINIA D. WRIGHT, in the 64th year of her age.
The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

WEATHERBY.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Thursday, May 13, PETER WEATHERBY, in the 81st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Sing Sing, on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Trains leave 30th-st. Depot at 10 and 10½ A. M., returning at 4:55 P. M. Carriages in attendance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the members, held at Caret's on Saturday evening, May 15, the following ticket was nominated:

For President,
M. C. D. BORDEN, with Low, Harriman & Co.
For Vice-President,
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, with A. T. Stewart & Co.
Corresponding Secretary,
A. M. PALMER, with *Commercial Advertiser*.
Recording Secretary,
SAMUEL PUTNAM, with Fletcher Harrison & Co.
Treasurer,
A. B. CARPENTER, with Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
For Directors,
CHAS. F. ALLEN, with the Great Western Ins. Co.
HARVEY H. WOODS, with 23d-av. Railroad Co.
JOHN J. O'BRIEN, with A. T. Stewart & Co.
EDWARD HASLER, with the Citizens' Saving Bk.
WM. T. PEOPLES, with the Great Western Ins. Co.
GEORGE B. MILLS, with Murray, Ferris & Co.
GEORGE F. SHERMAN, with U. S. Customs.
ELECTION TUESDAY, 18TH INST.
Poll open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.
Ratification meeting at Caret's, No. 704 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock.
THEODORE F. ALLEN,
SAMUEL W. HARNED,
WILLIAM F. T. CHAPMAN,
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ANNOUNCEMENT.

The extraordinary interest felt in the remarkable "Romance," "The Dead Letter," will be answered by its early reproduction in the columns of the

ILLUMINATED WESTERN WORLD,

the publishers of which have obtained the exclusive right to such republication. It will now be given as originally written, and as it was before the parties supposed to be implicated or concerned attempted its suppression. The entire edition, some 50,000, which had been printed in book form, has been entirely withdrawn from the trade, and the story can only be obtained as above. "The Dead Letter" is a tale of blood—of love so strong, so true—of devoted friendship so disinterested, and of human sagacity in following up the almost invisible trail of wrong and crime, so enticing that few minds can resist the fascination of the story. The edition commencing the story of "The Dead Letter" will be accompanied with a beautiful cartoon printed in oil colors of "Opera Bouffe on the Rolling Deep," 19x13 inches in size, in which the artist has introduced several well-known characters.

JUST ISSUED.
THE JUNE NUMBER
OF
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,
WITH A FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATION,
CONTAINING:
I. BEYOND THE BREAKERS: A NOVEL.—PART VI. By Hon. ROBERT DALE OWEN.
II. DIES IRÆ. TWO NEW VERSIONS.
III. THE ENGLISHMAN ON THE CONTINENT. By GEORGE M. TOWLE.
IV. OUR POSSESSION.
V. HARNEYHOW'S HUMMOCK. A TALE. By Mrs. JANE G. AUSTIN.
VI. ON EXPRESSION IN ARCHITECTURE.
VII. THE MAIDEN SOLDIERS: A TRUE STORY. By Mrs. ELLET.
VIII. DEDICATION: A POEM.
IX. ONLY NO LOVE: A TALE.—PART I. After the German, by Mrs. A. L. WISTER, translator of "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," &c.
X. ON USING STRENGTH WITH ECONOMY.
XI. THE NEW WORLD EXILE IN ITALY: A POEM. By HOWARD GLYNDON.
XII. THE PROSPECTS OF TRADE. By Hon. AMASA WALKER.
XIII. A LOST CHAPTER OF HISTORY.
XIV. RUBBISH AT THE PATENT OFFICE.
XV. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP.
XVI. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Publishers of LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE take pleasure in announcing that the opening chapters of
THE VICAR OF BULLHAMPTON,
A NEW NOVEL OF GREAT INTEREST,
By ANTHONY TROLLOPE,
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NOW READY!—JUNE NUMBER "PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL," contains ENDURING Life vs. ENJOYING Life; What to Eat and What to Drink; People of the Earth; How Many; Quaker Music; More Brain Waves; Great Men—Small Heads; Sleep; Religious Toleration; Housekeepers; Obedience; What Can I do Best? Heads of Sir John Young, Richard G. Parker, Male and Female Alaskans, James Harper; E. A. McMurray and Daughter, H. Barth, African Traveler, &c. A capital number, 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"KARDOO, THE HINDOO GIRL," is the title of a book on an entirely fresh subject, viz.: The Lives of High Caste Women in India. To be obtained of M. A. MACFARLAND, 947 Broadway; A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 771 Broadway; ROBERT CARTER & BROS., 530 Broadway; Evangelical Knowledge Society, 3 Bible House; HOUGHTON & WYMAN, 13 Bible House.

POLITICAL.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.
A meeting of the above Association will be held at Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square, on TUESDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of their delegates to the General Committee, and for the transaction of other important business. All Republicans in favor of a fair and honest administration of the affairs of the party are invited to attend.
By order of GEO. F. MERCKLEE, President.
SAMUEL R. LANE, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Last week opened very briskly. On Monday there were three large and interesting sales, and they all proved successful. The attendance was good, the bidding prompt, and the prices obtained very satisfactory. The Rutherford Park sale, by Messrs. BLEECKER & Co., and the Newtown sale, by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, attracted larger audiences than have been brought together at any previous out-of-town sales this season. The Central-avenue sale by Mr. JAMES M. MILLER, was made in the salesroom. A goodly number of persons were present, and the prices were excellent. Yet, being satisfied of the greater popularity of country sales, the managers very wisely determined to have the final sale of this property made on the premises, rather than in the very dismal and now almost deserted salesroom. The sale, therefore, which was adjourned, to be held on Wednesday, 12th inst., was advertised, to be made on the grounds on Saturday, June 12. On Wednesday, Messrs. LUDLOW & Co. commenced selling the property known as the "Willink estate," and disposed of a large number of lots located at Flatbush. On Friday, they concluded it. The prices generally were very good.

On Thursday Messrs. MELLICK & BRO. had a sale at Roselle, N. J. It probably would have been entirely successful, but a severe rain-storm commenced before one quarter of the property had been disposed of, and they were consequently compelled to stop selling. Other smaller but very satisfactory sales were made during the week.

Not a sale was made of New-York unimproved property, and no important ones of improved property in this City. Brooklyn lots, both improved and unimproved, did better, but almost all belonged to the Willink estate. Had it not been for that, Brooklyn, probably, would have made no better showing than New-York. The demand for City property has ceased, for the present at least, and no large sales of this class may be expected until next Fall. A few pieces may be offered, but they will have to be very well located and favorably situated to bring anything near their actual worth. For country property the demand is steadily increasing. The sales of last week were larger than of any previous week this year, and this week will probably show even greater results.

The sales for the week were as follows:

New-York improved property	$[illegible]
New-York leased property	2,300
Brooklyn improved property	56,900
Brooklyn unimproved property	77,940
Country property, including Rutherford Park and Roselle, N. J., Dobb's Ferry and Mount Vernon, N. Y., Newtown, Flatbush and Huntington, Long Island, Stapleton and Edgewater, Staten Island, &c., &c.	487,032
Total for the week	$664,974

The sales for the previous week were:

New-York improved property	$363,550
New-York unimproved property	19,800
Brooklyn improved property	19,800
Brooklyn unimproved property	16,600
Country property	124,080
Total for the week ending May 8	$444,030

Total for the week ending May 8	$444,030
Total for the week ending May 15	664,974
Total for the month of January	2,232,781
Total for the month of February	9,175,985
Total for the month of March	14,047,214
Total for the month of April	7,366,188
Grand total	$34,032,140

One very commendable feature of the out-of-town sales, has been the entire absence of the tricks and shams so common in the salesroom during the latter days of the Boulevard excitement. It really is quite a relief to attend such sales, to know that all is fair and as it appears, that there is no humbuggery, no reservations, and that the lots will honestly be sold to the highest bidder, or, that if the prices are not as large as the owner thinks they should be, the people will be so informed, the sale discontinued, and the auctioneer saved the trouble and annoyance of going through with a sham sale. The auctioneers show by their every action how much more heartily they enter into the spirit of the thing under this system. They feel free and untrammeled, and have a professional pride in doing the best they can. In the salesroom they seldom displayed such zest and vigor as they have out of doors, and the change is very natural. It is to be hoped, and it certainly is fair to believe, that this improvement will continue. So long as it does, and the sales continue free from all nonsense and tomfoolery, they will be popular, attract good audiences, and produce satisfactory results. One hint to owners may perhaps not be amiss. Let them, before they arrive on the ground, give the auctioneer his full instructions, and then leave him alone. Nothing is more annoying than to see an owner bothering about the stand interfering and interrupting. The people become uneasy and dissatisfied, the auctioneer confused and disgusted, and the result not unfrequently is the complete ruination of what otherwise might have been a good sale.

This promises to be a very interesting week; several important sales are announced, and from the well-known ability of the gentlemen who have them in charge, it is venturing very little to prophesy, weather permitting, that the results will be in every way satisfactory.

To-day Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have their large sale of 800 lots at Woodhaven, L. I., one mile beyond East New-York. The lots adjoin the factory of Messrs. LALANCE & GROSJEAN, and one of the class particularly attractive to mechanics and laboring men. Quite a little village has already been built in the neighborhood by factory hands, and it is desired that this property should be built up in the same manner. Maps and free tickets may be had at the auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-street. A lunch will be served before the sale. A special train will leave East New-York at 11 o'clock. To be in time for it, people should leave New-York by 9:30 o'clock, so that if any little delay should occur on the horse railroad, they will not thereby be too late for the steam cars. To-morrow, at the salesroom, the same firm will continue the sale of Newtown property, which was adjourned on Monday, 10th inst. The property is well located, grades excellent, streets all opened, and communication with this City good. The lots will be sold to the highest bidder without regard to cost.

To-morrow, at Menlo Park, New-Jersey, Mr. O. H. PIERSON will sell a handsome cottage house and six lots of ground, each 50x150. The Park has been considerably improved, and is now quite an attractive place. At it the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company have established a depot, which will immediately be built. Information, maps and tickets may be had at No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 18.

The same day, at Sing Sing, Messrs. MALLORY & BLACKWELL have, by order of Messrs. E. E. & A. B. CLARK, an executor's sale of a mansion house and eighty building lots, located at Sing Sing, N. Y. The sale will be made on the premises, and commence at 1 o'clock. Maps and full information may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 85 Liberty-street.

The sales to be made at the Exchange Salesroom to-day are as follows:

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. have a partition sale by order of the Supreme Court, of the house and one lot of ground on the west side of Seventh-avenue, 80.5 feet north of Fifty-sixth-street, 25x100.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE will, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of GRANTS NATHAN, Esq., referee, sell the plot of ground with the buildings thereon, on the south side of Water-street, commencing 33 feet 11 inches east of Pike-slip, and running through to Pike-street; size 41.6½x100 feet.

Messrs. BLEECKER & Co. will sell a three-story and basement stone house, 40x40, and eight acres of land, located at New-Rochelle, on Pelham road, on the Sound, seventeen miles from this City.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Crosby-st., No. 19, 25x80	$25,000
Eldridge-st., No. 122, 25x87.6	25,450
Lewis-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	5,400
[illegible]-st., No. 115, 20x80	20,500
Orchard-st., No. 54, 25x87.6	10,480
55th-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 1st-av., 22.6x98.9	21,000
31st-st., s. s., 82 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x74.¼	14,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 14.9x97.5	19,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	22,500
[illegible]-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 16.8x100.5	20,750
[illegible]-st., n. s., 280 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x40.9½	10,500
[illegible]-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x77.6 4-10	8,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 132.6 ft. n. of [illegible]-av., 20x100.5	27,500
[illegible]-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2	20,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x204.4	20,000
112th-st., s. s., 211.8 ft. w. of 5th-av., 14.9x100.11	3,250
116th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 5th-av., 17x182.6	12,750
117th-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av. }	Dimensions not stated. } 36,000
117th-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av. }	
120th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av. }	

125th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 7th-av., irregular	4,600
121st-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 12th-av., 75x99.11	5,000
2d-av., n. s., 98 ft. w. [illegible] and 25.5 ft. s. of 49th-st., 25x25	1,475
7th-av., e. s., 60 ft. n. of 20th-st., 23x80	19,000
10th-av., n. w. corner of 83d-st., 51.2x100x20.6x102 9.5x75	12,000

Leases Recorded.

Hudson-st., No. 72, 3 years, per annum	$4,000
Thompson-st., No. 66, 5 years, per annum	2,000
2d-av., No. 221, 5 years, per annum	2,500
6th-av., No. 549, 4 years, per annum	2,800

KING'S COUNTY—BROOKLYN.

Baltic-st., s. s., 281.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 15.3x100.10	$8,000
Carll-st., e. s., 158.10 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 20.8x21.5 x25x21.4	2,600
Columbia and Vine sts., s. e. cor., 12.6x26.8x21	1,200
Conselyea-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 75x100	1,800
Forrest-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Washington-st., 21x100	2,500
Hunter-st., w. s., 126 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 43.4x17 x19.6x39x30	3,550
Kosciusko-place, n. s., 196 ft. e. of Kent-av., 56.3x 25x36x21.11	500
Locust-st., e. s., 1,250 ft. n. of 3d-st., 150x125	1,500
Middle-st., n. s., 99.7 ft. e. of 5th-av., 166.11x x100.4x166.5x100	8,000
Middle-st., s. w. s., 399 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	1,560
Oxford-st., w. s., 127.7 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 19.11x100	16,500
Pacific-st., s. s., 387 ft. e. of Grand-av., 51x110	20,000
Partition-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 12x80, (C. A. G., 1867)	250
Sackett and Van Brunt sts., n. e. corner, 18x70	7,000
Sandford-st., e. s., 126.3 ft. w. of Graham-av., 12.6x100	1,000
Stockholm-st., s. s., 600 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 50x100	1,000
Stockton-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Yates-av., 20x100, (deed 1868)	600
Suydam-place, w. s., 126.7 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 81x97	500
Union-st., n. e. s., 281.6 ft. s. e. of Nevins-st., 18x128.4	4,800
12th-st. and 7th-av., n. e. corner, 25x97.10	3,300
32d-st., n. e. s., 250 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	1,400
40th-st. and 3d-av., s. w. corner, lots Nos. 1 to 4, and Nos. 38 to 45, inclusive } 40th and 41st sts., 12 lots adjoining above. }	10,000
10th and North 1st sts., n. e. corner, 25x100	8,000
Atlantic-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Brooklyn-av., 40x98	2,500
Atlantic-av., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Brooklyn-av., 40x98	2,500
Bennett's Lane, s. s., 1,768.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 175.7x [illegible]	40,000
Blake and Ocean avs., n. e. corner, 100x100	1,050
Blake and Williamson avs., n. s. corner, 100x100	1,100
Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, n. s., adjoining I. Snediker's, Newtown, indefinite } Cypress plank road, n. s., I. Snediker's, Newtown, indefinite } 2 plots Salt Meadow, adjoining above }	8,893
Duryea and Ocean avs., s. e. corner, 100x100	500
Duryea and Williamson avs., s. w. corner, 25x100	200
Fulton-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Baltic-av., 25x100	800
Fulton-av., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Troy-av., 40x100	12,000
Green-av., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 25x200	2,600
Livingston and Stone avs., s. w. corner, 50x100	315
Nostrand-av. and Monroe-st., n. e. corner, 125x100	3,500
Ocean-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Blake-av., 50x200	1,000
Ocean-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Duryea-av., 50x150	400
Plinder Neck, (private road,) s. Denton's, ½ acre	25
Rapalyea and Stone avs., n. w. corner, 100x100	320
Sheffield-av., e. s., lot No. 20, block No. 37, 20x100, (deed 1864)	225
Stone-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Duryea-av., 25x100	225
Stone-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Duryea-av., 25x100	225
Stone-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Duryea-av., 25x100	225
Stone-av., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Duryea-av., 25x100	225
Stone-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Livingston-av., 25x100	325
Stone-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Livingston-av., 50x100	550
Stone-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Rapalyea-av., 25x100	190
Stone-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Rapalyea-av., 25x100	190
Stone-av., w. s., 200 ft. s. of Union av., 50x100 } Stone-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Duryea-av., 25x100 } Stone-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Union-av., 50x100 }	755
Ocean and Stone avs., s. e. corner, 100x100 } Williamson and Blake avs., s. w. cor., 200x100 }	4,540
Williamson-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Rapalyea-av., 25x100	190
Williamson-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Rapalyea-av., 25x100	150
Williamson-av., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Rapalyea-av., 25x100	145
Union-av., s. s., 50 ft. of n. Clay-st., 25x100	2,200
Washington-av., w. s., 122.2 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 50x200	5,320
4th-av., e. s., 86.2 ft. s. of 17th-st., 20x100	1,200

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.	
Irving-place, s. s., 1,146.6 ft. w. of Jamaica-av., 50x197	$3,000
Union-st., w. s., adjoining Williams', (Fowler's,) 20x84	350
Colden-st., lot No. 54, Bowne estate	150
Hempstead.	
Main-st., w. s., Nichols', 60x225	$3,300
Woodland at Turtle Hook, adjoining Barker's, 6 acres	90
Jamaica.	
Springfield road, w. s., adjoining Remsen's, 15½ acres	$2,221
Newtown.	
Ricard and Butler sts., n. e. corner, 50x200	$2,400
Syosset.	
Oyster Bay Cove to Plains road, w. s., adjoining Van Mehlen's	$1,500
Woodside.	
2d-st., s. s., indefinite	$300

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.	
Broad-st., w. s., indefinite lot, 30 ft. front	$4,500
High-st., e. s., indefinite lot, 60x160	222
Howard-st., w. s., 350 ft. s. of Brink-st., 24x98	3,350
Clinton.	
Highland-st., corner of Spruce, 25x100	$2,277
Holland-st., e. s., 450 ft. n. of Gold-st., 25x100	[illegible]
Millburn.	
Spring-st., s. s., indefinite plot, 50x200	$800
West Orange.	
Mountain-av., w. s., indefinite, 8 acres	$20,000
Jersey City.	
Montgomery and Varick sts., n. e. corner, 18.9x60	$10,500
York-st., s. s., 204 ft. e. of Grove-st., 16.8x100	7,000
North 5th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Jersey-av., 18x36	2,300
Lots Nos. 124 to 163, block No. 7, map [illegible] Hills	11,500
Hoboken.	
Lots Nos. 1 to 11, block No. 92, Coster estate	$2,000
Hudson City.	
Manhattan and Bergenwood avs., n. w. corner, 85x36x65x100	$1,800
Greenville.	
Lots Nos. 16 and 17, block No. 1, N. B. Pearsall's map, 25x151	$1,200
Lots Nos. 20 and 21, block No. 1, N. B. Pearsall's map, 25x150	1,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHURCH-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Seventy foot front on the new "80 foot" street by 60 feet on Cedar-st., southwest corner Cedar-st. and Trinity-place, with timbers, columns and materials complete (front only excepted) for a new building on the entire lot. Contiguous to Wall-st., and the only eligible property for sale in this desirable locality. Apply to HARRIMAN & WALLACE, Nos. 6 and 8 Trinity-place, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 70 West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.6x66x100.5; parlors and stairs solid walnut; butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, chandeliers; carpets; shade; price $55,000. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—HOUSES and lots on Washington Heights; Hudson and Harlem water fronts. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house on 42d-st., near Broadway; price $27,000. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TOWLE'S BIG MAP.—NEW-YORK, above 55th-st., and part of Westchester County, with dimensions and grades. For sale at No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 28, Howard Building.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 49th-st. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTIES IN THE SUBURBS OF NEW-YORK,

Consisting of about two acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawns, paths and graveled roads, with a great variety of shade, ornamental and fruit trees. A fine large house in complete order, having every modern convenience. A large stable with ample accommodations. Also, a large boat and bathing-house. The property lies on the bank of the East River, and commands a beautiful view of it.

EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY seat on the Hudson River, New-Hamburg, Dutchess County; very beautifully situated, having a river front of about 2,000 feet, comprising thirty-five acres of land, well watered, a dwelling-house, 32x36 feet, completely furnished and in thorough order; farmer's house, coach house, with stabling for six horses. The place has on it a splendid building site, and is remarkable for its fine elm and locust trees. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Apply at the Washington Insurance Company, 172 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, eligibly situated in the beautiful village of Woodside, N. J.; time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a quarter of grounds, fine lawn, variety of small fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved tenant. For full information address ROBT. CUNNINGTON, book-store No. 41 Park-row, or C. C. HINE, Esq., office of *Insurance Monitor*, Howard Building, No. 176 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR THE YEAR OR THE SUMmer months, on Fairfield-av., Bridgeport, Conn., the delightful residence of Captain Thomas, of the *Fleetwing*. Furnace, gas, hot and cold water; grounds (four acres) beautifully laid out; fountain on the lawn and abundance of fruit; stable, gardener's house, and every surrounding of a first-class residence. For further particulars, inquire of WM. L. MILLER, No. 25 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTchester County, N. Y., country seat of late Wm. A. Freeborn; one hundred and nine acres; fine house, grapery, green-house and outbuildings. Ready for immediate occupation. Desirable as an elegant and finished place. For particulars apply to JAMES F. FREEBORN, Executor, No. 254 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE in Nyack, on the Hudson River; a well-built house, with 2 1-2 acres of land. Also, on the west side of the road, opposite the house, 1½ acres of land, with a small tenement upon it. Apply to R. P. ELLIS, broker, Nyack, or to WM. MACKAY, No. 20 West 31st-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, handsome, modern-finished dwelling, five minutes' walk from depot Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Address S. CAHILL, No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 6.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—178 acres, with good dwelling; 14 rooms; plenty of outbuildings, fruit, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—Forty minutes by Erie Railway from foot of Chambers or 23d sts.; choice BUILDING PLOTS near the station, offered by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only. Apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway, or R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent, Rutherford Park.

A CHARMING COTTAGE FOR SALE or to let—Contains eleven rooms; fine stable, with room for coachman; one acre of land; variety of shade and fruit; good garden; boating, bathing and fishing; at Orienta, Westchester County; one hour from City, line of New-Haven Railroad; price, $7,000; rent, $700 per annum. S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FINE COUNtry seat near the City, consisting of a large house and about 10 acres of land; house completely furnished, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, &c.; location healthy; communication hourly. Apply to H. H. ELLIOTT, Jr., No. 4 Hanover-st., or to BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 3½ Pine-st.

ELEGANT HOUSE AT POUGHKEEPSIE for sale; French roof; 14 rooms; all modern improvements; fine stable and coach-house attached; could be sold without stable if desired. Poughkeepsie is noted for its healthfulness, educational advantages and fine society. Photographs and permits with JAMES PRICE, No. 209 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE OR LET—A NUMBER OF fine country seats in Yonkers. Apply to O. A. BILLS, No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York, or Yonkers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND.—TO RENT—A VERY handsome residence, newly painted inside and out and in thorough repair, containing twelve rooms, with good dry cellar; large stable and garden of ¼ acre, stocked with fruit and vegetables; lawn and fine evergreens; in a most respectable, healthy and pleasant neighborhood, ½ mile from boat landing; flagged sidewalks; rent $700. Apply to CHORLTON & McCONNELL, Florists, Taylor-st., between Factoryville and Port Richmond, North Shore, S. I.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON, on the east bank of the Hudson, near Rhinebeck Station, a fine stone house, 16 rooms, bath-room, &c., with stable to accommodate six horses; ice-house filled; good garden, well stocked with fruit and planted with vegetables; small grapery and gardener's house with 7 rooms; views unsurpassed, and everything in perfect repair; rent, $2,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

IN THE VILLAGE OF SOUTHPORT, Conn., two hours from the City by New-Haven Railroad, a neat and commodious cottage house in good order, located immediately on the water with a fine view of Long Island Sound; six minutes from depot; good bathing, fishing and sailing; rent $400 per year. Apply to W. B. LEONARD, No. 84 Leonard-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 34TH-ST. TO LET.—A gentleman going abroad will let his first-class four-story brown-stone English basement house, on the south side of 34th-st., near 7th-av., completely furnished throughout, to a strictly private family, without small children, at $250 per month for six months or the year. Address Box No. 5,140 New-York Post Office.

TO LET AT MAMARONECK, ONE hour from New-York, convenient to depot, on very high ground overlooking the Sound, a large double house in perfect order, with barn, stable, &c., and 50 acres of good hay land extending to the water; rent $1,000. Apply to SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 162 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL—A COTtage, thoroughly furnished, containing ten rooms, bath room, and water closets; carriage-house and stables on the premises; garden already made and well stocked with fruit; thirty (30) minutes from 30th-st. depot; twelve trains daily each way. Apply to WM. GALE, No. 192 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, TWENty-five acres, sixty miles from City, by Hudson River Railroad, with large orchard, garden, greenhouse, ice-house, &c.; house in complete order, with all modern conveniences. JOS. R. BLOSSEM, No. 164 Front-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—IN THE TOWN OF Yonkers, a large double house, with garden, lawn of two acres, carriage-house and stable; half a mile from Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad; shade and fruit; will be let by the season or year. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, 165 Front-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE, SEVEN ROOMS, parlor floor, front basement and two rooms on the third floor, gas and water; only two families in the house. Inquire on the premises, No. 80 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE to let at Bergen Heights, N. J., 25 minutes from New-York; rent low. Address S., Box No. 2,700 Post Office.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED COTTAGES, delightfully located at Bolton, Lake George; rent $600 each for the season. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT PLEASANTVILLE, A COTtage, 8 rooms; Harlem Railroad; partially furnished; rent $200 per annum. Apply at No. 25 Abingdon-square.

TO LET—BACK BASEMENT, SECOND floor (arched parlors) and two hall bedrooms; $25 per month. Inquire at No. 288 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED, WELL-VENTILATED, OFFICES,
LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT NO. 164 DUANE-ST.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 264 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to let at $1,000 per annum for the three; also, two offices on the third floor and one on fourth floor. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 256 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD floors of No. 383 Bowery, over the jewelry store, suitable for a photograph gallery or other business purposes. Inquire of JOHN COX, in the store.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO LET, stores and lofts Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, will be let on desirable terms. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

TO LET—FRONTING ON BROADWAY, near John-st., elegant offices on second floor; rent reasonable. Apply at No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS lofts of stores Nos. 383, 385 and 387 Greenwich-st. Inquire of WETMORE & CO., No. 385 Greenwich-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH WELL-lighted rooms and basements, 25x50. Apply to NORRIS & MILLER, No. 220 East 41st-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A three-story brown-stone or brick front house, with all the modern improvements, west of 2d-av. or in Harlem; price $15,000 to $18,000. Address PURCHASE, Station D.

I WANT TO LEASE, FOR ONE OR MORE years from September, a cozy little house in the country, with at least five sleeping rooms, and convenient to New-York. Address, stating terms and location, J. V. W. V., Box No. 270 New-York P. O.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the desirable residence formerly known as the Brush Estate, now owned by Charles Leder, Esq., situate on Grace Church-st., town of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., containing about 4½ acres, about three-quarters of a mile from the depot, and half a mile from steamboat landing. The house is two-story and attic frame, filled in with brick, 32x40 feet, with an extension 12x16 feet; contains 11 large rooms and all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, bath-room, stationary tubs and range. On the premises is a good stable, carriage-house, sheds, and all necessary outbuildings; also, a variety of fruit and shade trees. The property has a magnificent view of Long Island Sound.

Maps and permits to see the premises at auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 14 WAVERLEY-PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WAVERLEY-PLACE—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south side of Waverley-place, between Mercer and Greene sts., and known as No. 14. Lot 23.4 feet front and rear, by 82.4½ feet on the east side and 82 feet on the west side. The above-described property, being near Broadway, is very desirable for business purposes.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer. Office No. 1 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE OF SEA-SHORE villa sites, delightfully located on south side of Staten Island, in the vicinity of the celebrated fishing grounds of Prince's Bay, and near Annadale Railroad depot, in plots of five to thirteen acres each,

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Terms easy. Bills with further particulars at the auctioneer's office.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the bankrupt above-named, will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by W. S. Brown, auctioneer, on MONDAY, the 7th day of June, 1869, at 12 M., all the right, title and interest of Samuel P. Townsend in and to lands under water, said land being in New-York Bay, opposite to and south of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey, between the lines of Varick and Jenkins sts., (so-called,) in Jersey City, as they would be if extended into the Bay, such right, title and interest being claimed to be an undivided fourth-part of certain lands under water, situated as above, not heretofore conveyed by said Samuel P. Townsend. Also, eight-tenths interest in patent right to galvanize railroad car wheels; eight-tenths interest to galvanize fence posts, block and sheet iron for building purposes; four-tenths interest in a patent right to galvanize firearms.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE ESTATE IN NEWPORT, R. I.

In the Circuit Court.—Eustis vs. Baugett et al.—Pursuant to a decretal order in this case, I will offer at public outcry at the old Custom-house, in Charleston, S. C., at 11 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next, all that lot of land, with the buildings thereon standing, situated in Kay-st., in the City of Newport and the State of Rhode Island, and known as the Eustis House, being the estate in said town of Newport of which Patience Wise B. Eustis was seized at the time of her death, to wit: Measuring on Kay-st. 89 2-12 feet; on land of Job A. Peckham 280 9-12 feet; on land of Pell 89 6-12 feet, and on land of R. S. Izard 279 8-12 feet. The house is a frame house of two stories and attic, with high stone basement, containing 16 rooms, with piazza in front.

The situation is well known to be one of the best in Newport for private residence, and is surrounded by first-class estates.

The conditions of sale will be one-half cash and the balance on a credit of one year, to be secured by bond of the purchaser and a mortgage of the premises, the buildings to be insured and the policy assigned, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser.

Purchaser to pay me for necessary papers and stamps. J. P. M. EPPING, U. S. Marshal, Charleston, S. C.

Particulars of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
MONDAY, May 17,
at 12 o'clock,
on the premises at Woodhaven, L. I.,
one mile beyond East New-York,
Lalance and Grosjean's great free-lunch, open-air sale of
800 LOTS,
adjoining their factory, which employs 400 hands, and pay out for labor $1,000 daily. Sale absolute. Maps and free tickets now ready at JOHNSON & MILLER'S office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

TUESDAY, May 18,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
great adjourned sale of balance of the Newtown lots not offered on Monday, May 10. Every lot will positively be sold, without regard to price, to the highest bidder; property unexceptionable; grades excellent; streets all opened; location high and commanding; time from New-York, 25 minutes; from Hunter's Point, 15 minutes; 4 minutes' walk from depot. Surroundings first-class; 6 churches and schools within a stone's throw. Terms very easy.

Maps and free tickets to examine the property now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A HOUSE AND SIX LOTS AT MENLO PARK, N. J.
The Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company having established a depot at Menlo Park, it will be built immediately.

On TUESDAY, May 18, a handsome cottage house and six lots of ground, each 50 by 150, will be sold at Menlo Park, N. J. This is one of the most pleasant points on the line of the New-Jersey Railroad; the ground is high, the soil fertile, the air fresh and pure and cool, even during the hottest weather. The view is very extensive and beautiful. The park is handsomely laid out, is but 21 miles from Jersey City, and the proceeds of this sale are to be used to beautify and improve it. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. Free tickets and full information may be had at the office of the Association, No. 155 Broadway, Room No. 18.

JAMES E. MALLORY, Auctioneer.

BY MALLORY & BLACKWELL,
No. 85 Liberty-st., New-York,
TUESDAY, May 18,
at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises,
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
MANSION HOUSE AND 80 BUILDING PLOTS
AT
SING SING,
by order of E. E. and A. B. Clark,
Executors.
Maps at office of Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st.—Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of 12th-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on TUESDAY, May 18, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers-st. and 77 Reade-st.:

EXECUTOR'S SALE—Seventy-six cases high-grade clarets, hocks, viz., Johannisberg, Hockheimer & Co., Assmanhauser, Val-de-Penas; also, 155 cases California still and sparkling wines, bitters, &c.; 160 bottles very choice pale and brown sherry, Madeira, port, a few dozen brandies, whiskies and rums; also, a few lines very superior ports and sherries, Malmsey's Madeiras, &c.; Brandenburg Freres and Finke & Co. clarets and sauternes, gins, otard, vine-grower's and other brandies, Bourbon whiskies in casks, a large invoice of wine and brandies, imported in cases, bottled in London, very reliable goods; also, Jules Robin, Martelle & Hennessy brandies, London Dock rums, Grenada and Antigua Bourbon whisky, season of 1855, by the dozen, case or demijohn.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, that pursuant to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a Railroad through 23d-st., in the City of New-York," passed May 10, 1869, they will sell at public auction in the "Governor's Room," of the City Hall Park, in said City, on WEDNESDAY, June 2, 1869, at 12 M., to the highest bidder for the same, the right, privilege and franchise to construct, operate, and use a railroad with a double track, and the necessary turnouts and switches for the proper working of the same, through, along, and upon 23d-st., in the City of New-York, from the North River to the East River, on the following terms and conditions:

First—The person or persons or corporation whose bid shall be accepted on such sale shall, within four months from the day of the sale, finish and complete said road and equip the same with the requisite number of cars and horses; but should he or they be restrained or prevented by any legal proceedings which are not collusive from constructing and completing the same, the time during which they are so restrained shall not be deemed or taken to be part of the time within which the same is to be completed. The said party or parties shall execute a bond in the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in two good and sufficient securities, to be approved by the said Commissioners, conditioned for the completion and equipment of the said railroad as above provided, subject to the conditions, and with the authority as follows.

Second—Said railroad shall be constructed on the most approved plan for the construction of City railroads, and with the rail now used upon the street railroads in Philadelphia, commonly called Philadelphia rail, and shall be run as often as the convenience of passengers may require, and shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations in respect thereto as the Common Council of the City of New-York may from time to time by ordinance prescribe; and the said party or corporation will be authorized by law to charge the same rate of fare for the conveyance of passengers on said railroad as is now charged by other City railroads in said City.

Third—In the construction, operation, or use of such railroad upon the route above designated, should such person or corporation deem it necessary or proper to run upon, intersect, or use any portion of other railroad tracks now laid upon said street above named, he or they are authorized by the aforesaid act to run upon, intersect and use the same; and in case they cannot agree with the owner or owners thereof respecting the compensation or payment to be made therefor, then the amount of such compensation or payment shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided by subdivision six of the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April second, eighteen hundred and fifty. And should any real estate or interest therein be required for the purpose of constructing said railroad, as above specified and authorized, for which the said person or corporation shall be unable to agree with the owner or owners for the use or purchase thereof, they may acquire the right to use or title to the same in the manner specified in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections of the said act of April second, eighteen hundred and fifty, except that in any of the proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by said act, it shall not be necessary that the petition to the Supreme Court shall make any allegations of, or reference to any incorporation, capital stock, surveys or maps, or of the filing of any certificate of location. But in all cases the use of said street for the purposes of said railroad, as authorized by said act, shall be considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said City hold said street. Nothing in the said act contained shall authorize or allow the existence of more than two tracks in any part of said street.

Fourth—The Legislature reserve the right to alter, amend, or repeal the act giving the authority to construct and operate such railroad.

Fifth—On payment into the City Treasury of the amount of the said bid, and on the execution and approval of the said bond, and the execution of an agreement to perform the conditions and stipulations herein expressed, the said Commissioners will deliver to the party or parties entitled to the same, as aforesaid, a certificate that he or they are entitled to such grant.

Sixth—The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid as being made fraudulently or collusively.

A. OAKLEY HALL, Mayor.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
PETER B. SWEENY, Chamberlain.
JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.
JOHN MOORE, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Aldermen.
PETER CULKIN, Chairman Finance Committee Board of Assistant Aldermen; Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 14, 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, MOSQUITO BARS, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, at 10 A. M., at the Judiciary Square Depot, E-street, between Fourth and Fifth sts., a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Hospital Stores, and other property no longer needed for the public service, among which will be found the following, viz.:

Sulphuric Ether, 7,000 ounces; Alcohol, 1,700 quarts; Cerate of Cantharides, 6,000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 3,000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Ginger, 3,000 ounces; Compound Spirits of Lavender, 5,000 ounces; Powdered Opium, 3,000 ounces; Tinct. Opii Camphorate, 5,000 ounces; Sulphate of Quinine, 500 ounces.

Sperm Candles, Beef Extract, Condensed Milk, Desiccated Egg.

Adhesive and Isinglass Plasters, Gutta Percha Cloth, Patent Lint, Oiled Silk and Muslin Roller Bandages, Linen. Also, 15,000 Mosquito Bars, new.

Full particulars in catalogues. Terms cash; 25 per cent. required as deposit at time of sale, and all goods to be removed within five days.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND, Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt Col. U. S. A.

SUPREME COURT—IN PARTITION.—GEORGE W. WAITE vs. ANNA FRANCES WAITE, JENNY WAITE and HELEN LOUISE WAITE.—By virtue of a decree of the above named Court, made in this action on the second day of April, 1869, will be sold by the undersigned, through E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock M., on the 17th day of May, 1869, the following described premises: All that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the late Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, known and designated on a certain map for dividing the farm of Balaam Johnson Cosine, Nov. 20, 1844, and filed in the Register's office of New-York by the number Fourteen, (14,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of the Seventh-avenue, distant fifty feet five inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of the Seventh-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, thence running northwardly along the westerly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-five feet, thence westwardly on a line parallel with Fifty-sixth-street one hundred feet, thence southwardly parallel with the Seventh-avenue twenty-five feet, and then eastwardly parallel with Fifty-sixth-street one hundred feet to the westerly side of the Seventh-avenue at the point or place of beginning. WILLIAM J. MARRIN, Referee.
CHAS. W. SANDFORD, No. 61 Wall-st., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 5 Tryon Row.
my3-lawtwM

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, two doors from 14th-st.

FINE ARTS.—NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, DAY AND EVENING, AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERIES, No. 845 Broadway.
Third annual sale by A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, of valuable Paintings, painted to his order by some of the most distinguished and highly esteemed artists of the French, Belgian and Dusseldorf Schools, and which for artistic finish, beauty of composition, variety of subject, has not been excelled by any collection offered to art lovers in many years.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 20 and 21, at 7½ o'clock, at their Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, the entire gallery of superb pictures belonging to A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., in which the following favorite and eminent artists are characteristically and beautifully represented:

E. Frere,	E. Verboeckhoven,	E. Bosch,
E. Fichel,	L. Robbe,	Moeselagen,
F. Willems,	Van Kuyck,	Walraven,
P. Van Schendel,	Jacob Jacobs,	Eversen,
Plassan,	David Col,	Diddaert,
Accard,	Tho Gerard,	Strobel,
Trayer,	H. F. Schaefels,	W. Veerschuur,
Dargelas,	M. Ten Kate,	De Waille,
E. Hiden,	L. De Beul,	T. A. Rust,
Seignac,	Count De Bylandt,	Von Seben,
Kuwasseg Fils,	T. Roelofs,	Wyngaert,
Bourgoin,	F. Musin,	W. Vester,
H. Ronner,	H. Savoy,	Berlin,
A. Wust,	Koek Koek,	Williot,

and others of distinction in American and European art circles.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT—RECEIVER'S SALE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, at 7½ o'clock.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Will be sold as above without reserve, by order of the Court, nearly
180 FIRST-CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS,
by celebrated American and European artists; also, a number of remarkable copies from Titian, Murillo and Couture, by May, of Paris, all elegantly framed, and the whole one of the finest and most desirable collections of paintings offered for sale this season, including specimens by Huntington, Church, Guy, Elliott, (the finest specimen of Elliott's over offered for sale,) Brown, Hicks, Richards, Inness, Lambdin, Inman, Wm. Hart, Leutze, (Lady Godiva, one of, if not the best, of the paintings by this distinguished artist,) Noble, Haseltine, Hays, Geo. Hall, Tait, Barwell, Beaume, Etty, Lee, May, Piloty, Verboeckhoven, (a superb painting by this artist,) Webbe, Lasalle, Von Beest, Robbe, De Brackeleer, Bleuvels, Hogue, Roux, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready and paintings on exhibition day and evening.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 20, at 7 o'clock—The private library of Major-General Robert Anderson, comprising many valuable military works, illustrated books, &c., also a few oil-paintings.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 21, at 7 o'clock—An elegant private library, including superb illustrated works, many very rare books relating to America, Oriental works, &c., &c.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 22, at 7 o'clock—Private library of a well-known book collector, comprising a very choice and select collection of books, most of which are illustrated with extra plates and autograph letters of the authors, &c. The books are in elegant bindings, having been bound by order of the owner. Catalogues of the above sales are ready, and books on exhibition each day of sale.

NOTICE.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES.
Two good work horses to be sold at public auction, at the Quartermaster's stables, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., at 1 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, May 20, 1869.
By order of
Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, A. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. A.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—No. 27 Nassau-st.

VELOCIPEDES, VELOCIPEDES, VELOCIPEDES.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell, at his salesroom, No. 27 Nassau-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, at 11 o'clock,
50 first-class velocipedes, of Witty, Demarest, Wood, Powers, and other best City build, all in fine order, from
FRANK RIVERS' VELOCIPEDE RINK, JERSEY CITY.
Velocipedists and others should avail themselves of this sale to obtain a first-class machine at a moderate rate.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 27 Nassau-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE, auctioneer, will sell on MONDAY, May 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1,350 Broadway, near 46th-st., to foreclose a chattel mortgage, the furniture of a four-story private residence, consisting of Wilton, Oberlin, tapestry and three-ply carpets, handsome seven-octave rosewood piano, rosewood and walnut parlor suites, mahogany and oak lounges, rosewood and mahogany centre tables, spring and fine hair mattresses and a large quantity miscellaneous furniture.
BOYEE & RICHARDS, Attorneys for Mortgagee, No. 53 Wall-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, TUESDAY, May 18, at 11 o'clock, at No. 14 West 14th-st., near 5th-av.:
Carved rosewood parlor suite in figured reps, rosewood 6¾-octave piano-forte, fine walnut library tables, lounges, sofas and chairs, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, oak bedroom suite, spring and hair mattresses, mahogany extension table, dining-chairs, marble top buffet, fine French china and glass, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, &c., together with the kitchen utensils. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 17, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
800 cases fresh Sicily Lemons.
251 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until May 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing envelopes for the official use of Postmasters during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1869. The estimated number of envelopes that will be required annually is as follows:

Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
Class No. 2, 4,000,000, more or less, 3¼ by 5¾ inches.
Class No. 3, 750,000, more or less, 3½ by 6¼ inches.
Class No. 4, 750,000, more or less, 4 by 9 inches.
Class No. 5, 200,000, more or less, 4½ by 10¼ inches.

For Class No. 1, an ordinary quality of buff or yellow paper will answer. The other classes to be made from red, blue, green and buff or cream-colored paper, as may be required, of approved quality.

All the above-described envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the flap, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes each to contain not less than 250 envelopes of letter size, and 100 each of extra letter, official, and extra official sizes, separately, or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.

When 3,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes and properly addressed; but when less than 3,000 are required, proper labels of direction must be placed upon each package by the contractor; the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters or by the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.

Bids are also invited for 60,000 envelopes, more or less, made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 4 by 8 9-10 inches, and to be printed in the manner prescribed by the Department, for use in the Dead Letter Office and at the Stamped Envelope Agency in the City of New-York. These envelopes, to be delivered in good order, free of cost for packing, both at the Agency in New-York and to the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.

Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 750,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 5 by 10¼ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be required by the Postmaster-General, and STRIPED BOTH ACROSS THE FACE AND BACK, LENGTHWISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes; each containing 200, and packed in wooden cases in quantities of 4,000 or 5,000 each, for delivery at the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.

All envelopes embraced in this advertisement required for delivery at the Department are to be conveyed as freight, free of cost for transportation, those for delivery to Postmasters to pass as mail matter.

The first delivery of envelopes specified above to be made on or about the 1st of July next.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes for which proposals are invited may be seen on application at the principal Post Offices, or at the Department.

Bidders are required to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply; and no bid will be considered unless offered by envelope manufacturers, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid and the quality of samples submitted will be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed compatible with the public interests.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," &c.; or "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," as the case may be, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—SEPArate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, May 22, 1869, for the construction of sewers as follows, viz.: Specification 1. In 128th, 129th and 130th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Specification 2. In 131st-st. between 5th and 6th avs. Specification 3. In 48th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., and 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Specification 4. In 7th-av., between Greenwich-av. and 30th-st. Specification 5. In 43d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; 5th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.; 6th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., and in 53d-st., between 1st-av. and East River. Specification 6. In 115th, 116th and 117th sts., between 3d and 4th avs. Specification 7. In 4th-av., between 78th and 79th sts.; 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and 31st and 32d sts., between 4th and 5th avs. Specification 8. In 1st-av., between 34th and 39th sts., with branches. Specification 9. In Water-st., between James and Oliver; Monroe-st., between Montgomery and Gouverneur sts.; Pitt-st., between Broome and Delancey sts.; Clinton-st., between Grand and Division sts.; Grand-st., between Ridge and Cannon sts.; Mangin and Goerck, between Grand and Broome sts.; Goerck-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; Manhattan-lane, between Houston and 3d sts., and Avenue B, between 3d and 4th and 12th and 13th sts. Specification 10. In Bedford-st., between Christopher and Grove sts.; Varick-st., between Spring and Houston sts.; Broome and Grand sts., between Sullivan and Thompson sts., and Spring-st., between Mulberry and Crosby sts. Specification 11. In 76th-st., from 10th-av. to and through 9th-av. to [illegible]-st. Specification 12. In 2d-av., between 58th and 59th sts., with branch in 57th-st.

The plans for these works can be seen and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application at the office of the Bureau of Sewers.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's Office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., May 31, 1869, for furnishing the stone required in the construction of two Lift Locks and one Guard Lock for the Canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids.

The proposals in duplicate will specify the rates at which the party proposing will furnish and deliver, as per specification, the following quantities of stone:

9,938 cubic yards Face Stone, as per specification.
17,176 cubic yards Backing Stone, as per specification.
18,289 cubic yards Rubble Stone, for Vertical or Battered Wall, as per specification.
1,870 cubic yards Rubble Stone, for Slope Wall, as per specification.

Proposals in duplicate will be received for furnishing and delivering the stone for one or all the Locks—the Government accepting the most advantageous. Only one proposition, however, from the same party for the same Lock will be received.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible parties, and certified to by some United States Government officer, or other responsible person, known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the contracts for the amount upon which they bid, enter into contract with the Government, or make good the difference between them and the next highest bidder.

Parties proposing must be prepared to commence work under their contract on or before the 15th day of June, 1869, and finish their contract on or before the 1st of October, 1870. A fair proportion of stone must be delivered in each and every working month of the time specified.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Quantities and specifications, and all necessary papers, will be ready for examination at the United States Engineer's Office at Keokuk, for twelve days prior to the date of letting.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the Quarries and the location for the Locks before sending in their bids.

The officer in charge reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no award will be made except upon satisfactory evidence that the party proposing is competent, able, and prepared to do the work required and in the time specified.

Printed copy of the notice must be attached to each bid.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, and should be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing stone for the Locks for the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River."

J. H. WILSON, Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, KEOKUK, May 11, 1869.

FORT SCHUYLER, N. Y. HARBOR, May 10, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., May 25, 1869, for supplying FRESH BEEF to the troops at this post.

The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank, and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this Post free of cost, in such quantity as may be, from time to time, required by and on such days as the Commanding Officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore-quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind-quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as Sirloin and Porter-house Steak, Standing Ribs or Ribs Roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st day of June, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $5,000, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, May 25, at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Beef," and addressed,
WILLIAM L. HASKIN, Captain First Artillery, Brevet Major U. S. Army and A. C. S.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, of the 14th of June, for the purchase of the following-named iron-clad vessels:

The COHOES, the KOKA, the NAUSETT, the SUNCOOK, the WARSAW and the YAZOO, lying at the United States Naval Station, League Island, Penn.

The CASCO and the CHIMO, lying at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

The proposals will state the prices that will be given for the vessels in their present condition, with such fittings as are now attached to them.

The vessels can be seen, and all necessary information concerning them will be given, on application to the Commandants of the Yard and Station.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all of the proposals, if their acceptance is not to the interest of the Government.

The whole of the purchase money must be paid at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the yards within two weeks from the day of sale.

The proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Purchase of Iron-Clads."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent and reliable woman, a Protestant, a situation as nurse; can take the entire care of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; willing to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 290 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has 15 years' experience; no objection to travel to any part of the United States. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 434 5th-av., from 10 until 4 till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit, dress hair, operate on Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker machines; would assist in chamberwork or go to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as laundress; an excellent washer and ironer; willing to assist with chamberwork; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 213 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman; is first-class cook; understands every branch of the department, all kinds of pastry, game, &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do plain sewing and chamberwork, or attend on grown children and sew; or to wait on a lady and sew; first-class City references. Call at No. 349 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERican woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands meats, soups, poultry, game, jellies and ices; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 367 1st-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do chamberwork, or assist in the care of children; to go in the country; best City reference. Call or address No. 461 3d-av., near 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK AND laundress, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; does part of the washing in style; or as regular cook in a gentleman's boarding house; wages, $15. Call at No. 306 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS and chambermaid, with excellent City references, a situation in the City or country; does the regular washing in a boarding house, or as thorough chambermaid. Call at No. 306 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman; refers to his last employer, who is going to Europe. Call or address D. BROWN, No. 1,285 Broadway, corner 33th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent single man, of long experience in the City; six years' reference from last place. Call or address B. W., Carriage Repository, 65 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 29th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT waitress, a situation; would do chamberwork and waiting; City or country. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS, WHO CAN do French fluting, clear starching, and all kinds of ladies' fineries, a situation in City or country. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE and experienced Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; she is also a good seamstress; best City references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A first-class woman; has best of City testimonials; thoroughly understands her business in all its parts; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl to do light chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing; fourteen years' reference from her last employer. Call at 130 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, A situation as nurse and to sew, or to teach children French and German. Apply at No. 188 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference; has no objection to the country for the Summer months. Call at No. 260 2d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best City references. Call for two days at No. 308 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and chambermaid; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 130 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND country, private families, hotels, first-class boarding-houses, watering places and Summer resorts, in want of good servants, of all nations and professions, in each and every station of household work, please notice that they can be supplied without delay at the Select Employment Agency, No. 167 (new No. 109) 4th-av., first floor up stairs.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, RESTAURants, &c., in want of well recommended servants can be suited at Mrs. LOWE'S large and first-class establishment, No. 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUAtion for a very excellent and capable woman, who will be found fully equal to all the charge and management of a large place; references unexceptionable, having been in each of her previous situations over five years. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a good American family; can cut and fit ladies' and misses' dresses; trim in any style; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine; can make all kinds of ladies' undergarments very neatly; or would go by the day or week; has reference. Call at No. 276 7th-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; would go to the country for the Summer months; best City references. Can be seen at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT nurse, who can take care of an infant from its birth, a situation in City or country; no objection to grown children; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit, and work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a good chambermaid. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid, and would assist in taking care of growing children, and to do plain sewing; can be well recommended from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at present employer's, No. 28 East 29th-st., one door of Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and sewer, or chambermaid and to take care of one or two growing children, in a private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., front room, at 8 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish person as nurse for one or two small children; understands the care of babies from their birth; no objection to travel, or the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her late employer's until engaged, No. 10 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY CAPABLE AND efficient young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; can take a man's place, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has best City references; City or country. Call at No. 339 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED and first-class woman, a situation as excellent laundress; thoroughly understands her business; flute, &c., and do up ladies' fine muslins nicely; City or country. Apply at No. 339 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has seven years' first-class reference from her last place. Call or address NURSE, No. 65 West 23d-st., one door from Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed from England, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to going in the country. Apply at No. 227 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avenues, rear building.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as nurse; can do plain sewing; references given. Apply at No. 23 Clinton-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan girl, a situation as chambermaid, nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 406 West 29th-st. MRS. GLASS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as waitress, and would assist in chamberwork if required; best of City reference. Call or address at No. 110 West 40th-st., over the coach-house.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED Scotchman on a gentleman's place; the man understands gardening and farming in all their branches; also the care of horses, and cattle and poultry; the wife is a good butter maker; four years' reference; both will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 410 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands the care of horses and carriages; thoroughly good and careful driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, grooms, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also, female help. Apply at CARPENTER'S large Employment Office, No. 126 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has long experience; can produce the best City reference; no objection to the country. Address T. D., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a reliable, sober single man; thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; a careful driver; is obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Address CHESTER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man of long practical experience; understands his business in all its branches, and can be highly recommended as to ability and character. Address GARDENER, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored man as coachman in a private family; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City references. Address No. 44 West 23d-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; can give first-class City and country reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days, J. D., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a situation; is a man who fully understands the care of horses and harness and driving; can give unexceptionable reference. Address D. H., harness establishment No. 30 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a situation; is a single young man of long experience in the business; can give good City reference. Call on or address M. C., harness store, No. 33 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single Englishman; understands his business thoroughly; good careful driver; sober and obliging; best references; no objection to the country. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; the man as coachman and can milk; the wife as an excellent family cook and baker; no incumbrance; prefer the country; good references. Address JAMES, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT waiter, who is master of his business, a situation in a private family or hotel; would act as valet; no objection to travel or go into the country. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family, a situation as coachman; would like to take charge of a gentleman's place; has lived four years with his present employer. Address F. D., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Protestant man; satisfactory City or country references; any address promptly attended to. M. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, (a Protestant,) a situation as coachman; understands his business; good recommendation. Address HINRICHSEN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class gardener; married; without family; satisfactory reference given. Can be seen at the seed warehouse, No. 185 Water-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman by a respectable young man in a gentleman's family; is willing to make himself generally useful; City or country. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family by a man of undoubted ability in the care of horses and carriages, and driving; first-class reference. Address W. S., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as waiter; would take charge of a dining-room in a boarding-house in City or country; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOUTHern man, 30 years old, as clerk or assistant in a country hotel or watering place; has good reference, and can influence patronage. Apply at No. 746 Broadway, first floor.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL MARTIN'S Combination Calipers.—This pocket instrument, neatly put up in leather cases, comprises, in small space, a level, bevel, 4-inch rule, square and inside and outside calipers; it is pronounced by competent machinists the best and handiest tool they have ever seen, and should be in the possession of every mechanic; liberal discount to the trade and to traveling agents. Call on or address C. S. MITCHILL, agent, corner John and Cliff sts., New-York.

WANTED.—AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 29 4TH-av., for excellent situations, experienced waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, and girls of all descriptions and nations suited, immediately for City and country.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer in a small family; English or Scotch preferred. Call, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 7 West 48th-st.

BEDELL, NOS. 330 AND 332 4TH-av. and 24th-st., procures situations immediately for all servants of every capacity for City and country. Both Protestant and Catholic.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN TO CANvass for a valuable work of ready sale. Inquire at the agency of "Gill's Popular Encyclopedia and Universal Dictionary," Room 37, No. 7 Murray-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH City references, to go a short distance in the country. Apply this day between 10 and 12 at No. 21 East 31st-st.

A FEW FIRST-CLASS SALES LADIES wanted to represent the interests of the National Art Association. Apply to D. DOUBLEDAY, Director, No. 486 6th-av.

MRS. HANSON'S AGENCY FOR WET Nurses, No. 5 6th-st., and third house from Bowery. A number of wet nurses want situations daily.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse in a small institution; best City reference required. Apply at No. 128 2d-av., before 10 A. M.

WANTED—A BOY AT THE BAKING BUSIness. Apply at 261 3d-av., between 62d and 63d sts.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 403 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA.....May 22; BRITANNIA.....June 5
CALEDONIA.....May 29; DACIAN.....June 12
CAMERIA.....May 29; ROME.....June 12
UNITED KINGDOM.June 3; COLUMBIA.....June 19

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabin, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $90. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Liverpool or Derry, $30; to Glasgow, $32. Prepaid Certificates from Liverpool or Londonderry, $30. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or of the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
AUSTRALASIAN.WEDNESDAY.....May 26
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 26
JAVA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 2
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 9
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 16

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$80
No steerage passengers carried.
Steerage.....$30 | Children.....$15

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value therein stated are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.SATURDAY, June 12
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAL.SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, July 10

Rates of passage (payable in gold, wine included):

To BREST or HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers at this time, avoid both transit by England and the disagreeable of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, fatigue and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

The fine line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows, viz.:

CITY OF CORK.
(via Halifax).....Tuesday, May 18, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..Saturday, May 22, 12 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Tuesday, May 25, 9 A. M.
ETNA. (via Halifax).....Tuesday, June 1, 11 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	10
St. John's, N. F., by steamer	35	St. John's, N. F., by steamer	15
Branch Steamer	40	Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO.....May 20 | KEDAR.....June 3
SAMARIA.....May 27 | MALTA.....June 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at great rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 42 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA	1,825 tons	May 19, at 12 M.
COLORADO	4,015 tons	May 26, at 4 P. M.
NEBRASKA	3,302 tons	June 2, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN	2,905 tons	June 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO	3,300 tons	June 16, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA	3,266 tons	June 23, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.

Gold..... | Currency.
Cabin.....$100 | Second Cabin.....$60
Steerage.....$30 | Children.....$15

Saloon and state rooms all on deck.

Steerage Passage Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, SATURDAY, May 15, at 8½ A. M.
THE QUEEN, GEOGAN, WEDNESDAY May 19, at 11 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF LIMERICK.
CITY OF DUBLIN.

Sail monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$105, Currency	Cabin	$65, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$250	$150	$70

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 21.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. COTTON, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on THURSDAY, May 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage (steerage) and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 24.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and all at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau.)
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICK.....May 20
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....June 3

For freight or passage apply to

R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE BOY ALMAIS.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

R. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamer

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, SATURDAY, May 22

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKES, FRIDAY, June 18

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 52 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

ALABAMA, Captain LIBBENER,

ON SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

The splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to

J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON.GAGNE.Saturday, May 22
FORTUNE.....NELSON.Saturday, May 29

Through rates to St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at lowest rates. For passage, first and second cabin, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 36 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should hover near Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the perplexity of cares and troubles. Traveling parties, by their association and convenience of baggage; 2d, relieving the best acquaintance, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants of all nations can be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 9 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE: STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships

VIGO, Capt. BULLIST, TUESDAY, May 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 and 8 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, May 20, from Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 10 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NEERSON, SATURDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 48 West-st.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo per ship Florida, from London, which vessel recently put into Fayal in distress and there condemned, and her cargo transshipped to this port, per bark Jane, are hereby notified that the said bark Jane has now arrived at this port. Consignees will please call at the office of the undersigned to have bills of lading indorsed and sign average bond.

LAWSON & WALKER.

NEW-YORK, May 8, 1869. No. 64 Wall-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and favorite steamships SARAGOSSA, C. HYMAN, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Apply to H. CRANE (HAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 22 William-st.

The MAGNOLIA will sail May 26.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official Passports of the Department of State issued by J. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's office, No. 61 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 355 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	
		HARLEM RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of 30-st. and foot of Chambers-st. as follows, viz.:
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Poughkeepsie.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from Chatham to Buffalo.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change. Way Train, daily, for Gray-court and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.30 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey. Orange County Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford, to Newburg, Warwick, Otisville and Port Jervis). Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont and Monsey.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.05 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, and Cincinnati without change.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	For Paterson, Piermont and Hackensack.
12.00 P. M.	12.00 P. M.	Express Train, daily, for the South. Theatre train for Suffern and intermediate stations. Saturdays only, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and entry for the checking and delivery of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, No. 252 and 257 Lexington-ave., corner 32d-st. and Fifth-av.; Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. BUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboats

MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,

leaving New-York from pier No. 36 North River, (south side of pier foot of Barclay-st.) daily, (Sundays excepted), at.....4 P. M.

Leaving Long Branch.....7.15 A. M.

Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 1, North River at 4.45 P. M., and on the morning trip up.

Fare to Long Branch.....$1 00

Excursion tickets.....$1 50

Commutation—One month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6.30 P. M., landing at pier No. 36 about 8 P. M.

On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.

Horses, carriages and general freight transported.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after May 17, 1869,

The trains will leave by the Roosevelt and Grand-sts. Ferries, New-York, as follows:

6.30 A. M. mail for Patchogue and all stations.
3.45 P. M. express to Patchogue.

(Passengers will be ticketed through by this train to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.)

4.30 P. M. accommodation to Islip.
6.30 P. M. to Merrick and way stations.

Summer arrangement will be made June 1, 1869.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip: 8 A. M. Mail train for Northport and Intermediate Points. 10½ A. M. for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 3:30 P. M., Greenport Express; 4:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington, Northport and Yaphank; 5:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 7 P. M., for Jamaica and Hempstead. All trains connect with boats for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 42d-st. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Passing train at 4:15 P. M.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 6 P. M.; Pacific Express, 8:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to all night trains. The 4:45 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 24, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, V. President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Favorite Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 6 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 4:45 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Rutherford.

MAY 17, 1869.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HEATH HOUSE,

Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.

Open on the 1st of June. One cottage with nine rooms to let. For further particulars address

E. E. COLEMAN, Proprietor.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,

Claverack, N. Y., will be opened for Summer boarders on MONDAY, July 5. Special terms for large families with children. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., will open about June 1. It is desirably situated, on high ground, commanding a fine view of the ocean, Pleasure Bay, and surrounding country. It is about 1 mile from the beach, about two miles from Shrewsbury, and all points in the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chills winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health. It is well shaded, aired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and waste of a hotel. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 Stanton-st., New-York.

KEYPORT PAVILION, KEYPORT, N. J., will open for Summer boarders on 1st of June; splendid bathing, fishing, sailing, driving, ocean romantic. Application may be made to R. J. BOYNTON, No. 202 Fulton-st., New-York, or T. J. COE & SON, No. 4 Broad-street, (Seaview House,) or address GEO. J. KLEBER, Proprietor.

THE BALDWIN HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., (BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors)—Is now open for the season. R. D. BALDWIN will be at the office of O'Brien Brothers, No. 26 Wall-st., on THURSDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE Water Gap, is now open for the reception of visitors. Other desirable cottages for the season. Apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$375 To $1,875.—ANY PARTY WISHING to make money, call at No. 60 Broadway, top floor, Room No. 14.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—

NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

CAPT. BRAYTON, CAPT. SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODSWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT STEAMER.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.
M. B. SIMONS, General Superintendent.
CHAS. E. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. S. HILL,

From Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving direct at all other lines.

Tickets sold and state rooms secured at No. 1 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT DAY BOAT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above splendid steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap traveling on the popular evening steamers connecting the West and North with Troy, only $1.25, being $1.75 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VAN DERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 5 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Returning, leave Troy at 8 and Albany at 9 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the evening trains. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $2.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of West-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 11, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, May 11, 7 A. M.
Thursday, May 13, 9 A. M.	Wed'day, May 12, 7 A. M.
Saturday, May 15, 10 A. M.	Friday, May 14, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, May 18, 3 P. M.	Monday, May 17, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, May 19, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, May 18, 12 M.
Thursday, May 20, 10 A. M.	Wed'day, May 19, 1 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—For New-Haven.—Low fare, quick time. The elegant STATE OF MAINE, Captain R. P. Curtis, leaving Pier No. 2 East River, foot of Peck-slip, DAILY at 3½ P. M. Fare 75 cents. Freight taken at low rates.

D. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

STEAMER ARMENIA WILL COMMENCE running in place of steamer MARY POWELL SATURDAY, May 15, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck, leaving foot of Destbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3½, and MARY POWELL will occupy the route as soon as retitled.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Bayside, Douglaston (Flushing-ay.), Great Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood—Steamer Wm. Cullen leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $20 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transportation greatly reduced. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, PORT Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Sagg City at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st. Commutation ticket at 40 cts. Fare to Port-Huntington and Oyster Bay 75 cents. Fare to Sagg City 1,000. Excursion tickets to Port Jefferson, Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on Sundays.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 8 East River.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Dobbs Ferry, Nyack, Haverstraw, Rockland and intermediate landings, daily, at 9, 2:30, 4 and 6:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier No. 24 North River. Office on Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare 75. Steamers leave foot of Barclay-st. at 11 noon and 3:30 P. M., leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 3:30, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 50. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 8:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK, having been thoroughly overhauled and painted, will be ready to make excursions from New-York and vicinity. For terms inquire of THE STEPHENS AND CONDIT T. CO., Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Barclay-st., New-York, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 6th-av.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

The subscribers, in removing their school from Hartford, Conn., and taking charge of this institution, announce to their patrons and friends that the next session will commence April 26. The beautiful scenery of the place, the healthfulness of the climate, the completeness of the building and its equipments, together with the long experience of the Principals, afford every advantage which can be desired in a school for boys. For circulars address the Principals, Gen. Harrington, or Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. H. TWICHELL, Hartford.

L. & J. BIRD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,

A Military Boarding School,

Tarrytown, N. Y.

Inspection solicited.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes.

Pupils can remain and receive instruction during vacation.

Summer boarders will be received July 5.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A REMOVAL.—TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS College is removed to No. 185 Bowery, two doors below Spring-st. Private or separate instruction is given, day and evening, in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, &c. Preparatory course for beginners. Twenty writing lessons $5.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHmetic, &c.—DOLBY'S Commercial Academy, No. 697 Broadway, will remain open day and evening all Summer. Boys prepared for business on low terms.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

THE ELLSWORTH MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE will be open through the Summer; day and evening. Apply for circular at No. 758 Broadway, corner 8th-st.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, CITY AND Country, with reliable information, free for parents, at bookstore, 14 Bond-st. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

TEACHERS.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHing the English branches, French and music, wishes to accompany a family to the country for the Summer months. Apply at No. 12 East 26th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Ninety-third-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on:

First—Both sides of Ninety-third-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.

All persons whose interest are affected by the aforementioned assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

By order of the Board,

R. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY BACKETT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, May 15, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APply to the Metropolitan Board of Health, on the 19th of May, 1869, for a permit to slaughter calves and sheep at Mile-sq., between 2d and 3d ave.

LOUIS SCHNEIDER.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION office (established 20 years) use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do it better than any other dentists, so 32,000 persons testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 18 Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BROUGHAM MOVEMENT.

READ THESE NAMES.

NEW-YORK, May 15, 1869.

Mr. John Brougham:

DEAR SIR: Having learned through the columns of the Press that you would tender a complimentary benefit from your many friends, prior to your departure for California, and wishing to claim our place in the ranks of your friends, we take the pleasure to inform you that we have so long enjoyed the delightful entertainment of your performances, we may have to wonder our services to aid in the proposed representation at Niblo's Garden and the Fifth Theatre on WEDNESDAY next.

The unbounded kindness and warm-hearted generosity of your past professional career justly entitles you to our love and respect, and we gladly embrace this opportunity to exhibit it.

Regretfully hoping that your future days may be filled with triumphs, substantial as well as brilliant, we are sincerely your friends,

EDWIN BOOTH,	JAMES W. WALLACK,
J. LESTER WALLACK,	MARK SMITH,
E. L. DAVENPORT,	GEORGE HOLLAND,
JOHN GILBERT,	W. R. FLOYD,
CLIFTON TAYLEURE,	HARRY FARREN,
JACOB GRAU,	GEO. LOWELL,
CHARLES FISHER,	J. H. STODDART,
Mr. AND Mrs. WM. J. FLORENCE,	FRANK LAWLOR,
THEODORE MOSS,	Mr. AND Mrs. T. H. RICE,
EDWIN ADAMS,	DAN BRYANT,
JOHN E. LINGARD,	H. C. JARRETT,
NEILL SEYMOUR,	Mr. ROTSFORD and Gentlemen of Niblo's Orchestra.
FRANK MAYO,	J. CONNOLLY,
R. MOLENHAUER,	F. POLK,
R. T. BINGGELI,	H. REVIT,
J. C. WILLIAMSON,	J. A. ZIMMERMANN,
Mr. AND Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,	ROBERT GREEN,
D. W. FALLER,	NEIL WARNER,
JOHN H. SMITH,	GEO. A. BIRD,
OWEN MARLOWE,	CHARLES ETTINGE,
JOHN L. VINCENT,	H. BECKETT,
WM. F. EASTON,	Prof. BISLEY and JAPANESE TROUPE.
NELSON SEYMOUR,	RPH. HOEN,
HARRY WALL,	GEORGE WILSON,
G. WITHERS,	GEORGE S. AIKEN,
JAMES W. COLLIER,	GEO. W. STODDART,
THOS. BAXTER,	J. LEVY,
F. C. BANGS,	J. B. MCDONOUGH,
F. C. MAEDER,	A. W. YOUNG,
D. E. HARKINS,	GEO. MENCHELL,
G. W. HERBERT,	D. MYBOY,
GEO. F. DE VERE,	MAFFIT & BARTHOLOMEW.
AUGUSTUS FENNO,	OMEM,
SIGNOR OFFETT,	MADAM MONK,
FRED. BULLMAN,	JAMES DUNN,
L. R. SHEWELL,	THOS. E. MORRIS,
OWEN FAWCETT,	Mrs. D. P. BOWERS,
H. L. TILTON,	WALTER LENNOX,
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON,	Miss FANNY MORANT,
Miss MATILDA HERON,	Miss BELLE FISHER,
Mrs. W. WINTER,	Mlle. MORLACCHI and
Mrs. JOHN SANTON,	PERRIN,
Miss PAULINE MARKHAM,	Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT,
Miss KATTIE GERMON,	Mrs. L. LEGLAIR PHILLIPS,
Miss JOSEPHINE FINDEN,	Mrs. ELDRIDGE,
Miss LILLIE ELDRIDGE,	Miss LISA WEBER,
Miss ADA HARLAND,	Miss LIZZIE MAHON,
Miss MINNIE MONK,	Miss KATTIE HENDERSON,
Miss EDITH CHALLIS,	Mr. AND Mrs. ECKHARDT,
Miss ELLA DUNNING,	LEON VINCENT,
Miss LILLIE SAILING,	JOHN MOORE,
Miss CARMELITE,	JAMES SCHONBERG,
Miss ELEZA NEWSON,	J. W. LEONARD,
Miss ALMINE PRES-TON,	G. HILL,
Miss IRENE GAY,	W. A. MOORE,
Miss NELLIE MORTIMER,	Mr. CAHILL,
Miss C. CARMAN,	C. H. BOCKWELL,
Miss EMMA AMES,	GEORGE BONIFACE,
Miss CLARA FISHER,	C. HILLIARD,
Miss BESSIE HARDING,	EDMUND KEAN COLLIER,
H. SEEWOOD,	Mr. WITHERS and Gentlemen of the Broadway Theatre Orchestra.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, May 14, 1869.

*To Messrs. Edwin Booth, J. Lester

[illegible] ... It was a new step gained ... in overcoming evil, suffering, and the discords of the world. It brought men to brotherhood and union, and a ... relations. The railway and telegraph were as wings to the Gospel. It had been feared ... that the size of our territory ... disruption, but every mile of railroad had aided in welding it, and was an added pledge of union. One hundred miles ... traversed in the same period as ... feet. Man in overcoming time and space was partaking of the omniscience and omnipresence of God, to whom all places and times were present, and to whom eternity was one endless Now. Much, however, remained unredeemed. Large tracts of the moral and material world were desert. The millenium prophesied might be postponed a thousand years before its visions would crystalise into heavenly realities. Contemplate this Continent as the Pilgrims found it, and look at it to-day. Let us, said the speaker, have roads of unity running from city to city, and heart to heart; roads of knowledge that all can pass over, roads of honor, making kings and queens of all, and roads of faith and virtue, winding through all the hills of heaven, and leading every soul to the Paradise of God.

The Religion of Ritual—Sermon by Bishop Bedell, of Ohio.

Bishop BEDELL preached last evening at the Church of the Ascension, on "The Religion of Ritual." Taking his text from the fourteenth chapter and thirty-fourth verse of the Gospel according to St. Luke, he said that the Church of Rome was like salt that has lost its savor, and that there was danger to be apprehended for the Protestant Episcopal Church, from the fact that there was an evident desire among the Ritualists to unite with the Church of Rome. They are fast tending in that direction, and hence their rites and ceremonies partake more and more of the Romish character. The Bishop then went on to describe the Holy Week ceremonies in Rome, and attributed the danger of Ritualism to the fact that, like the Romanists, the Ritualists believed in the doctrine of the Eucharistic Sacrifice, or the Mass, and even designate it by the same appellation as is given it in the Church of Rome. This doctrine, he contended, did away with the cardinal Christian doctrine of the Atonement, and unless this latter be scripturally held and taught, there can be no true Church of Christ. The danger to the Episcopal Church from Ritualism consisted not so much in what was to be seen in the Ritualistic observances, as in the erroneous doctrines that were hidden under them—the priestly character of the ministry, the inherent virtue of the sacraments, and the necessity of other intercessors than our Saviour to insure the forgiveness of sin. Against the insidious advances of Ritualism and Romanism the Bishop warned his hearers, if they would preserve pure and undefiled the doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Synagogues—Feast of Weeks.

Yesterday was one of the noted Jewish festivals. It is known by the name of the "Feast of Weeks." It is held in commemoration of the revelation of the law to Moses on Mount Sinai. Imposing services were held, and confirmations of the children belonging to the Jewish persuasion took place. In the magnificent new synagogue corner of Forty-third-street and Fifth-avenue, the regular morning service commenced at 9 o'clock, at the termination of which the aspirants to confirmation, forty-four girls and thirty-four boys, assembled in the vestibule of the temple and were conducted to the platform. The scrolls of the law were then taken from the ark, the confirmants reciting the benedictions before and after the reading of the Decalogue, all which was done with very imposing effect. Rev. Dr. ADLER preached a very effective sermon, taking for his text the second chapter of the book of Ruth, fourth verse: "Boaz said to the reapers, the Lord be with you." The reapers, he said, are the congregation, and especially the parents and teachers of the confirmants. In order that the Lord be with them they should be with the Lord. He exhorted them to keep continually a watchful eye, to protect these young plants from the storms of faith, the flames of passion, and deceivers and robbers, who would rob them of the holy treasure of their religion. The confirmants then recited some other Hebrew and English verses, involving the fundamental doctrines of the Jewish religion. The confession of faith was then repeated by the class, after which Rev. JAMES K. GUTHEIM addressed the confirmants. The spacious temple was thronged to its utmost capacity by an elegantly-dressed congregation, which could not have numbered less than 2,500 persons. Similar exercises were held in the other synagogues of the City.

Sermon on Revivals.

The sixth sermon of the course before the New-York Branch of the American Church Union, was delivered last evening by Rev. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, at the church in Madison-avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth-street.

Before the discourse the reverend clergyman read a circular of the "Churchman's Reading Rooms and Library," which have been established at No. 1,135 Broadway, under the auspices of the American Church Union. This reading-room is free, and is similar in most respects to the Young Men's Christian Association. Clergymen and Churchmen can find a suitable place there to form acquaintance with each other, and to read and study. They can have access to the principal newspapers and to a choice selection of Church books.

The sermon of the evening was on the subject of the "Relation of the Church to Revivals," and the text taken from Acts ii., 37. The preacher deprecated the modern and popular style of revivals, doubting their sufficiency or sincerity. For the most part they have been conducted by persons not clothed with ministerial powers, and have been extravagant and turbulent. He was glad to find now that such revivals were coming into disfavor and were less frequent. If revivals were of rare occurrence in the Church, it was simply because the system of the Church did not require them. It looked to the power of silent forces. The spiritual wants of man are amply provided for. If necessary, the rules of the Church authorize two daily prayer meetings, three sermons a week, and there are several seasons, such as Lent, for special devotion. These are the provisions of the Church to keep up the spiritual zeal of its members and for the drawing in of others. The system was regular and quiet, not transitory and spasmodic. The Church renders revivals unnecessary by simply offering a constant inducement within itself to all men to seek salvation. The preacher closed by regretting the lack of true spirituality in the practice of the Church, complete though its theory may be. All should pray for a true and genuine Church revival.

St. Luke's M. E. Church—Opening Services.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. Church, situated in Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue, was yesterday opened for worship for the first time under the Methodist Denomination.

The church was formerly owned and used by the Congregationalists, but for some cause unknown no public worship had been held therein for some time past. The building was recently purchased by the Methodists for the sum of $80,000, to which was added $8,000, expended in alterations and repairs. The opening of this church is stated to be the initiatory step in carrying out a plan formed by the Methodists, to expend half a million of dollars in establishing churches, and purchasing sites for others, in the upper part of the city. It is claimed that the Catholics are fast securing all the most valuable and eligible spots throughout the City for their use; and unless an effort is now made toward the same end by other denominations, the time may come when, if they secure suitable sites at all, it must be at a largely increased cost. The church will seat from 700 to 800 persons, is neatly and tastefully furnished, and contains an end gallery with a small organ, together with lecture and class rooms. The morning service was conducted by Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D., and among the clergy present were Rev. Bishop E. S. JANES, Dr. PRINCE and Rev. Mr. FOSTER.

Dr. MCCLINTOCK selected as his text the following: "For there is one God, and one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus." He said the first part of the text was the foundation not only of Christianity and Judaism, but of Mohammedanism also, while the latter portion of the text formed the great distinction between Christianity and Judaism. Passing to the consideration of this latter clause, he took up the subject which it naturally suggested—redemption through the death and mediation of Jesus Christ. Contemplating God's infinite purity and man's moral debasement, the natural apprehension of man is that of awe in view of the inflexible purity and justice of the Divine nature, and its broad antagonism to man's unregenerated and unredeemed nature; but here the great Mediator between God and man, himself God and man, tells the troubled sinner, "Let not your heart be troubled, you be- [illegible] ... the foundation ... precept of Christ, ... a grandly ... have devoted themselves ... of Christ, picturing Him ... excellence of His character on ... example for all who would ... standard of moral purity and exaltation. This, though beautiful in itself, and ... of imitation, is far from being the whole ... of Christianity. God stands ... law,—law inflexible and irrevocable, in the moral world as in the physical. Those who erected this house in which we this day worship were compelled to follow out the physical law, otherwise its proportions would never have arisen, or could never stand. Go to that gallery window and lean a little too far out, until your balance is lost, and you will fall crushed to the earth. In this, as in every violation of known physical laws, we behold ensue the inevitable penalty of their violation. Shall punishment follow so strictly in the physical, and not in the moral law also? It is so, and hence the necessity of the sacrifice of Christ as the world's redeemer. In any other light than this, the death of Christ, whose character was so lovely, whose life was so pure and sinless, must be regarded only in the light of horrible and inexplicable cruelty. In the consideration alone, that on Him was laid the iniquity of us all, that He bore our sins and carried our sorrows, that He died that we might live, and satisfied the law, that we, through His atonement, might be redeemed from its penalties—in this consideration, and this alone, do we find a reasonable explanation of His suffering and death, in accord with God's justice and beneficence.

At 4 P. M. Bishop JANES preached from the text: "Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." The sermon was devoted exclusively to illustrating the physical and moral necessity of labor. Labor not only was indispensable in obedience to the Divine command that "in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," but it was necessary to the preservation of health. Necessary as physical labor is to the body, so also is moral effort necessary to the soul, in obedience to the Divine command to "work out our salvation with fear and trembling."

In the evening Rev. Mr. FOSTER preached, selecting as his text the words, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."

Bishop Littlejohn on Ritualism—Animadversions on Forms and Ceremonies Devoid of Spiritual Life—Discomfort of the Romanizers.

Rev. W. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Penn-street, corner Marcy-avenue, Brooklyn, having announced extraordinary services at his church yesterday, (Whitsunday,) on which occasion Bishop LITTLEJOHN would be present and administer the Apostolic rite of confirmation, and when a grand musical demonstration, including some of the choicest selections from the best masters, would be made, services were accordingly held yesterday forenoon. Bishop LITTLEJOHN was present and confirmed seven young ladies and three young men. The Bishop appeared so much from home in the chancel that he had to rely somewhat upon the rector to carry him through the ritualistic routine. It was, indeed, a strange scene to observe a rector coarsely beckon upon his Bishop to ascend the steps of the decorated altar, and to observe with what dignity the Bishop contented himself by leaving untrod the "sacred steps."

As soon as the Litany was chanted, the Bishop left the altar and proceeded as far as the reading desk, in a very informal and unceremonious manner, yet with great dignity, for the purpose of addressing the congregation. The people still remained standing, as if waiting for the extra ritualistic preliminary to the usual sermon, when the Bishop told them promptly but kindly to "be seated."

Bishop LITTLEJOHN then delivered an address, in the outset of which he said that Christianity was so embedded in history as to mark its place in all time. He hoped they would not make any mistake about the forms by which Christianity had been transmitted to them; he would not by any means have them underrate the forms, but would admonish them to be clothed upon spiritually, so that the natural attractions of the formal service of God would lead men beyond what was seen to what was, or ought to be, realized. The Bishop congratulated them upon the graceful lines with which their place of worship was measured; alluded to the stained glass windows admitting the light of heaven so as to make it resemble the prismatic hues which so well illustrated the manifold goodness and mercy of God, and spoke of the lambs of the flock vested in white, as if to represent the spotless robed ones in glory, singing songs of peace and praise to Him who was made a sacrifice for all. All these things were beautiful, but there was the danger of their being turned to account as mere natural attractions, calculated to gratify the fancy, and to prevent the proper object of Divine worship. All these things, he said, were good enough, but he urged them to go farther and not forget to put on the spirit of godliness. They might kneel, and they might bow, they wear embroidered crosses on their breasts and on their backs, and go through all their varied forms, but he must assure them that these things would amount to nothing if the spirit of true religion were wanting. He confessed that he trembled for the welfare of the Church when he saw mere forms carrying captive the hearts without leading them to God—carrying hearts away from God and Christ. They were apt in the multiplicity of forms to forget the great ends for which God had instituted the Church and its worship. He earnestly urged them not to obscure the end by the means. It was the mission of the Saints to lift up human nature from its low estate by grace—lift it up to a higher life, leading the soul to God through faith in Jesus Christ and repentance of our sins. He must remind them that in commemorating the death of Christ in the Holy Communion, no expiatory sacrifice was placed upon the altar of that Church; that sacrifice had been made complete by Christ. Did Christ say to his disciples, take these decaying elements—bread and wine, and through them, placed on the altar, worship Me? No. To eat and to drink Christ was to eat and drink something that was spiritual. That sacrament was of the Holy Spirit in its origin, nature and results. Their catechism taught them the meaning of the elements when it informed them that just as bread and wine strengthened the body, so the Spirit was to impart strength by a life in Christ. Let them beware of human speculation, or human fancy, lest they be drawn aside into forms neither calculated to aid Divine worship, nor to impart spiritual good according to the higher teachings of the Gospel. He spoke of the importance of observing the appointed seasons of the Church for special devotion, such as Good Friday and Easter—to be crucified with Christ in the one case, and in the other to hasten to the tomb, that they might rise into spiritual life and ascend to those loftier joys than earth could afford. And it was meet that on that occasion of Pentecostal observance they should ask themselves each and all whether they had the Holy Spirit in their souls abiding with them and strengthening them by His quickening power. Let them see to it that they used these seasons, and these forms as not abusing them, nor turning them to account otherwise than to the great end for which they were intended.

Bishop LITTLEJOHN's address was exceedingly earnest and eloquent, and was listened to gladly by some and with evident discomfort by others. The extra arrangements made by the rector to multiply the novelties of the service for that particular occasion seemed to have been badly damaged and confused by Bishop LITTLEJOHN's evident determination to adhere to the old ways of worship according to the forms provided for in the regular ritual of the church.

The communion was administered to a small remnant of the congregation, and the services ended.

In the afternoon Bishop LITTLEJOHN addressed the Sunday School of St. Mark's Church in Fourth-street, Williamsburg, and in the evening administered the rite of confirmation in the church.

Rev. S. A. Corey on "Profane Swearing."

A sermon to young men, on "Profane Swearing," was preached by Rev. S. A. COREY, D. D., last evening at the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, on Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street, the reverend gentleman taking as his text the words of the Commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." After speaking at some length of the advantages which the young men of this country especially enjoy, and of their freedom to act and opportunity to attain the highest positions in the land, even though they are born in obscurity, he proceeded to say that the people of this country were noted as profane swearers. Some writers had come among us from abroad who had exaggerated our faults, but many of them had spoken truly concerning this great sin so prevalent among us. We were not an atheistic people, although there was occasionally one to be found who denied the existence of a God; neither were we to a marked extent a Sabbath-breaking people; nor were we a law-breaking people; but we were noted for the alarming extent to which our people were addicted to profane swearing. It was a sin on which a special curse was pronounced by the Almighty. It was expressly forbidden. A man who was starving and stole a loaf of bread had some little excuse for his crime, but for this one there was none. Taking the name of the Lord in vain was without excuse, because it was a crime committed without temptation. It was vulgar, and no one was a gentleman who indulged in the practice. Mr. COREY spoke with severity of the evil habits of boys, among whom this crime was prevalent, and dwelt upon the importance of bringing them up in the fear of God.

North Baptist Church.

Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, the pastor of the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford streets, yesterday morning preached a sermon before a large congregation, from Romans xii., 1, on "Christian Consecration." He enjoined upon his hearers to lay as the first stone on which to build their Christian structure, consecration to Christ. Wealth, ability, influence, their minds and bodies must all be laid on this altar, which as Christians was their reasonable service. His sermon throughout was an appeal to his congregation to live lives devoted to Christ and his service. After preaching, the ordinance of baptism was administered to several persons.

This church edifice was reopened for the first time last Sabbath, after the close of several weeks, in the interval of which it has been thoroughly renovated and improved. The walls and ceiling have been neatly and tastefully frescoed, the floors newly carpeted, the pews repainted and cushioned, and the whole building has quite a pleasing appearance. This, together with the increasing attendance and interest manifested, is a gratifying result of the labors of the esteemed and talented young pastor, JOHN J. BROUNER, who has lately come among them.

The Evangelical Alliance.

A public meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, an organization embracing Christians of various denominations, was conducted at Dr. HALL's Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, last evening. There was a very large and interested attendance, and several clergymen of different religious bodies participated in the exercises.

Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, President of the Alliance, presided, and made a few introductory remarks. Subsequently, attention was called to the objects of the Alliance by its Secretary, Rev. Dr. PRIME, of the New-York Observer. It is particularly intended to promote revivals in religion, and to encourage and assist Christians in Protestant countries in their struggles with Popery, Rationalism and Infidelity. Mention was also made of a General Conference of the Evangelical Associations of various nations to assemble in this City in the Autumn of 1870, and the necessity of aiding the enterprise with contributions of money; several thousand dollars being required to conduct it and pay the traveling expenses of eminent men from abroad who will attend it. The request was made that such assistance be forwarded to the office of the Alliance, Room No. 24 Bible House.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison-avenue Presbyterian Church, was then introduced, and spoke of the absurd and monstrous system of sectarian exclusiveness which prevails among Protestant Churches, repelling and restraining people from doing good. He said it was downright treason to the Christian cause that this feeling should so long have existed. While Church sects ignored eminent men of opposite sects, however, they were compelled to acknowledge the mighty dead, such as MILTON, COWPER, Bishop HALL, the WESLEYS, ROBERT HALL, CHALMERS and others, who are regarded as the common property of the Church. So long as the principle of unity was preserved the Church stood bravely up against Roman imperialism, but with the spread of sectarianism it lost its greatness and power. The aspect of the Christian world might even have been advanced by the Reformers if they had acted more in the spirit of Christianity and magnanimity, forgetting their prejudices and personal dogmas. Dr. ADAMS considered that the Evangelical Church had less to fear from Romanism than from Rationalism and Infidelity, which were making alarming progress. He urged the necessity of Evangelical efforts for the regeneration of this City.

Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of the First Baptist Church, next addressed the meeting, and expressed a wish that all Churches might unite in one common cause for the propagation of Christian truths.

Rev. Dr. HOLDRICH, of the Methodist Church, offered prayer for the advancement of the work of the Alliance. He was followed by

Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of the Episcopal Church, who said that he believed the separations which have existed in our Churches would be looked back upon as the most stupendous mistakes in the history of Christendom. He alluded to the want of a common place of worship, and also a common ministry, which all could recognize.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, after announcing a meeting on City Evangelization, to be held at Dr. ADAMS' church, next Sunday evening, closed the exercises with the benediction.

Bishop Simpson at the Brooklyn Rink.

Three sermons were preached at the Brooklyn Rink yesterday, preliminary to the laying of the corner-stone of the Simpson M. E. Church, at the corner of Clermont and Willoughby avenues, on Monday. The sermon in the forenoon was preached by Bishop SIMPSON, who selected as his text the following:

"For I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ; for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. To the Jew first, and also to the Greek." Romans i.16.

Paul was not ashamed to preach the Gospel at Rome in the presence of its learned men, and its men of power, because he had faith in the principles of the truth he preached. The Gospel was regarded by him as more powerful than potentates, or statesmen, or soldiers; besides he felt himself such a debtor to the Gospel, notwithstanding his great learning, that he hasted to make its truths known to both Jew and Greek, bond and free. The Gospel was applicable in its power to all circumstances—to the Jew first and then to the Gentile; to wise men and philosophers who bowed reverently before its teachings; to old and young, rich and poor, the widow and the fatherless—to one and all. There was no reason why Paul should be ashamed to preach such a Gospel at Rome. There was nothing like it in the prowess of the Romans; nothing to compare with its irresistible grace in the literature of Greece. Take away the Gospel from the world and it would go back in civilization to where Christ found it, lying in the depths of wickedness. It was this Gospel which cultivated for our body and by our spirit gave us power beyond that of the mere worldling. The Gospel of Jesus Christ would enable them to gain the victory over sin, and to secure the reward which the Father had in store for the greatest of conquerors—those who for Christ's sake exalted God in their hearts and affections, and lived continually under the power of the Gospel.

Free Preaching at Cooper Institute.

The free religious services at the Cooper Institute were attended by fair audiences yesterday morning and evening. Rev. CHARLES E. GRINNELL, of Lowell, Mass., occupied the platform. In the forenoon he delivered a carefully-arranged discourse on "Faith," from the words, "Faith is the substance of things heard of but not seen." In the evening he selected the story of Peter's denial of his master, as the subject of an elaborate lecture, in which character and the characteristic of men was the topic discussed. Rev. JAS. FREEMAN CLARKE, D. D., of Boston, the well-known and popular Unitarian theologian, is expected to officiate at the services next Sunday.

Women's Rights Versus Equal Rights.

The "Social Meeting" of the Woman's Bureau on Saturday evening, at No. 49 East Twenty-third-street, was principally occupied with discussing whether men should be allowed to become members of the Female Suffrage Association. Mrs. STANTON presided. Most of those who took part in the discussion, both women and men, were moderate and sensible in their views. The argument pro was based on the considerations, that there was no reason for excluding men who sympathised with the movement; that until the women became well versed in the management of affairs the men would be valuable assistants, and that the men controls more money; and then there were several womanly women who did not hesitate to declare that, having found their husbands their best friends for many years, they would like their sympathy and aid in this matter also. The argument contra was pressed chiefly by Miss OLIVE LOGAN, who, with a somewhat stagey manner, reasoned that women ought to do something themselves, so as to monopolize "the glory," and then assured her hearers that if men were admitted they would certainly make love to the women and cajole them. Her apprehensions on this point were excited on this occasion by a wild burst from Mr. SCHWACKHAMER, who, in the course of a grand development of his opinions embracing every department of human thought, spoke of his love for truth and justice. He therefore felt obliged, at the conclusion of Miss LOGAN's remarks, to assure her that he loved truth and justice, not women. But Mr. SCHWACKHAMER was not a fair representative of the male orators, nor was Miss LOGAN of the women. The others were straightforward and temperate, and the only adverse criticism to be made on the discussion as a whole is, that if the ideas advanced had been expressed in fewer words, no one would have suffered except the speakers. The question was voted on, first by the women, then by the men, and finally by men and women together, and in each instance there was a strong majority in favor of admitting men to the Society. So now any citizen of the United States, who believes in female suffrage, can become a member by paying one dollar.

Boiler Explosion on the Coney Island Railroad—Three Men Injured.

The Coney Island Railroad was the scene of a casualty yesterday afternoon, which may in all probability result in the loss of one or more lives. At about 2:30 o'clock one of the driving engines on the road, with a passenger car attached, reached what is known as the "turn out" track, and was lying there waiting for the down car. It had been there but a short time when the boiler exploded, scattering portions of the engine in different directions, and scalding DANIEL QUINN, the engineer, and two firemen named JOHN TILTON and R. A. NAPES. The report of the explosion was heard for a considerable distance, and crowds of people soon gathered about the scene of the disaster, and rendered all the assistance possible to the injured men. The Police of the Forty-eighth Precinct were soon on the ground, and conveyed QUINN and NAPES to their homes in Guntherville. TILTON was taken to the Hospital.

The Cuban Fair.

The Cuban Fair in Apollo Hall, which is now approaching the end of its third week, has been a tolerable success. The net proceeds are estimated at about $800 a day. There is no effort made to conceal the fact that the money is not designed, as the advertisements say, for sick and wounded Cuban soldiers. At least, the ground is openly taken that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, and that guns and powder to frighten away the Spaniards are more useful than lint and plaster for wounds which the Spaniards might inflict if they were not frightened.

[illegible]

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

JOHN FICKEN was yesterday thrown from his wagon, at the corner of Mulberry and Grand streets, and was severely injured.

An unknown man fell down stairs at No 506 Tenth-avenue, while intoxicated, yesterday morning, and was seriously hurt about the head. He was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital in an insensible condition.

JOHN SATTERFIELD, a colored boy, yesterday had a foot crushed by a Twenty-third-street stage, at the corner of Eighth-avenue.

At five o'clock last evening, when the ferry-boat Baltic was coming to her slip at the foot of Whitehall-street, two soldiers from Governor's Island, who were sitting on the rail, fell overboard. The boat was instantly stopped, and the hands made every effort in their power to save the men by throwing them ropes and floats, but the soldiers failed to reach any of them and were about to sink for the last time, when Officer CHAS. W. GRANGER, of the First Precinct, jumped overboard, fully clothed, and succeeded in seizing both men, and sustained them above water until assistance reached them. The soldiers were entirely exhausted, and must have been drowned but for the timely and hazardous feat of the officer.

ROBT. BAXTER, of North Orange, N. J., met with a singular accident yesterday on a Tenth-avenue car. He was riding on the front step of the car, and when at Fifty-fourth-street, a switch breaking a piece of iron struck him on the foot, inflicting a serious injury.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the East River at the foot of Thirty-sixth-street yesterday afternoon, and taken to the Morgue to await identification and inquest. It was clothed in a gray flannel shirt, black pants and coat, light silk necktie, gray stockings, and had on brogan shoes. At about the same hour another body was found floating in the same river, at the foot of Fourteenth-street, of which no description is given, and which was also secured for identification and inquest.

About 9 o'clock last evening a fight occurred in the tenement-house No. 543 West Thirtieth-street, during which THOMAS MCCLUSKEY was stabbed in the head and seriously wounded by THOMAS EAGEN. MCCLUSKEY was removed to Bellevue Hospital; but EAGEN fled before the arrival of the Police, and has not yet been arrested.

CHARLES KNORR, a German lodger at No. 158 Elizabeth-street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his arm with a razor, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight wound, which was promptly dressed, and he was sent to Bellevue Hospital. He gave no cause for the act.

New-Jersey.

A meeting of the Land Improvement Association was held at the Mansion House, in Belleville, N. J., on Friday evening, the 14th inst., for the purpose of naming and completing their plans for future operations. There are some thirty-three members of the Association, who for the past year have had a survey and topographical map made of this property. Several of our own citizens are large owners in this tract of land, which comprises an area of about six miles and contains from 800 to 1,000 acres.

JAMES CODE, who was so severely beaten in the recent riot at Hudson City between some English miners and Irishmen, is sufficiently well to be admitted to bail. The trial will come before the Hudson County Court next week. The NOLANS are also out on bail, and claim that the affair was a drunk row in which all were alike blamable.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15—11 A. M.
Consols open at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 78¾. Stocks are quiet; Erie, 21; Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 15—11 A. M.
The Cotton market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15—11 A. M.
Sugar is firm, for both on the spot and afloat. No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, 39s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.; do., afloat, 28s. 3d.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15—1 P. M.
Consols closed at 93⅛ for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 78⅛. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20¾; Illinois, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 27½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 15—1 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed a shade easier; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 7d. ⅌ cental for No. 2 Red Western. Corn, 28s. ⅌ quarter for new mixed Western.

LONDON, Saturday, May 15—1 P. M.
Tallow, 45s. ⅌ cwt.

PARIS, Saturday, May 15.
Bourse buoyant; Rentes, 72f. 5c.

HAVRE, Saturday, May 15—Evening.
Cotton closed quiet for stock on spot and to arrive.

ANTWERP, Saturday, May 15—Evening.
Petroleum is quoted at 49f. 75c. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 16.
The following are the closing prices of merchandise for the week ending May 15: SUGAR—The lower grades have improved most; Nos. 10 to 12 D. S. are active at 8¾@9 reals ⅌ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 steady at 9¾@11 reals per arroba; exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 25,000 boxes, and 17,000 hhds. to foreign countries, and 6,500 boxes to the United States; stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 330,000 boxes, 17,000 hhds. MOLASSES SUGAR buoyant at 6¼@7¼ reals. MUSCOVADOES—Fair to good refining active at 7¼@8 reals. MOLASSES—Clayed firm at 6@6½ reals ⅌ keg; Muscovado or Common firm at 7¼@8 reals. LARD firm; in tierces, 20¼c., in tins, 22¼c. ⅌ lb. FLOUR firmer; sales at $10@11 ⅌ bbl. BUTTER active. TALLOW quiet. BACON active at 19¼c. WAX—Yellow steady at $7 50 ⅌ arroba; White buoyant at $11. PETROLEUM active; sales at 5@6 reals ⅌ gallon. POTATOES dull at $2 50 ⅌ bbl. HAMS active; Common Salted, 20c.; Sugar Cured, 22¼c. ⅌ lb. LUMBER—Yellow Pine is in demand at $27 ⅌ M.; White Pine firmer at $28. SHOOKS advancing; sales at 12 reals ⅌ box. Empty HOGSHEADS in demand at $8. FREIGHTS dull; ⅌ box of Sugar to the United States, $1 75; ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $7 50@8 25; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $4@$5; ⅌ ton to Falmouth and Orders, 35s.@40s. EXCHANGE on London, Paris, and United States unchanged.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 15.
FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $5@$5 12½. WHEAT firm; sales of No. 1 at $1 16@$1 17; No. 2 at $1 13¼@[illegible]. CORN quiet and lower; sales of No. 1 at 62¼c.@[illegible]; No. 2 at 57¼c. OATS firmer; sales of No. 2 at [illegible]. RYE quiet and lower; sales of No. 1 at $1 13½. BARLEY quiet and easier; sales of No. 2 at $1 02. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at 90c.@92c. MESS PORK firm at $30 75@$31. LARD, 17¼c. Dry Salted Shoulders, 11¼c.; Rough Sides, 14c.; Short Rib Middles, 14¼c.@15c.; Short Clear Middles, 15¼c.@15½c. HAMS, 15c.@15½c. LIVE HOGS quiet at $8 25@8 50 for common; $8 80@$9 10 for light and medium; $9 25@$9 40 for good to choice. CATTLE are quiet at $6 25@$7 light to good Steers; $7 25@$7 50 for good second-class shipping. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS are active, but unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 14.
TOBACCO active; Lugs are higher at $4 50@$5 for Green and Frosted; $5@$6 50 for sound; other grades are unchanged. COTTON—nothing doing. FLOUR dull at $4 60@$5 25 for Superfine; $5 25@$5 75 for Double Extra; $7 50@$9 50 for Treble Extra to Choice. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firmer; Choice and Fancy White, 71c.@73c.; other grades are dull at 65c.@70c. OATS dull at 65c.@67c.; Fancy, 69c. BARLEY declining; Prime Iowa Spring, $1 67. RYE dull at $1 19@$1 21. WHISKY firm at 92c. PROVISIONS steady. PORK, $31. BACON, 13c. for Shoulders; 16¼c. for Fancy Clear Rib Sides, and 16¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD nominal at 17¼c. CATTLE steady at $4@$7 25. LIVE HOGS firm at $8@$9 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels, Oats, 4,800 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, May 14.
FLOUR active; sales 3,000 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels Choice White Canada at $1 80; 800 bushels Amber State at $1 55. CORN dull; sales 2,500 bushels New Illinois at 67c.; 1,800 No. 1 Indiana at 71c.@73c. OATS—None in market. BARLEY—Quiet. RYE and PEAS—Nominal. CORNMEAL $1 50 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED in fair demand; Shorts, $26@$28; Shipstuffs, $30@$32, and Middlings, $37@$38 ⅌ ton. Canal FREIGHTS dull; on Wheat 8c., Corn 7½c., Rye 8c., to New-York; Lumber $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—16,200 bushels Wheat, 2,153,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—14,800 bushels Wheat, 8,300 bushels Barley, 5,300 bushels Rye, 335,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 15.
FLOUR very dull; no transactions. WHEAT neglected; No. 2 Spring nominal at $1 23; Chicago, $1 24. CORN dull; sales car and small lots at 68c.@69c., according to quality and location of elevator, and 16,000 bushels Kiln-dried New at 70c. OATS lower; better demand; sales 60,000 bushels Western at 65c. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull and nominal. SEEDS dull and unchanged. PORK quiet at $31 40. LARD quiet at 18¼c. HIGHWINES nominal at 92c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 45,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels. FREIGHTS dull; Wheat, 13¼c.@14c.; Corn, 11¼c.@12c.; Oats, 8c., to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 15.
COTTON quiet; Middlings, 28¼c.@28½c.; sales 300 bales; receipts, 1,551 bales; exports, 3,705 bales. GOLD, 139¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 152¼; New-York sight, ¼ premium. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 37; Double Extra, $5 75; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN firmer; White, 75c.@78c. OATS, 76c. BRAN, $1 25. HAY—Prime, $26@$28. PORK, $32 25. BACON, 13¾c., 17¼c. and 17¾c. LARD—Tierce, 18¼c.; Keg, 19¼c.@20c. SUGAR—Common, 9¼c.@10¼c.; Prime, 13¼c. MOLASSES nominal; Fermenting, 25c.@61c. WHISKY—Western Rectified, 92¼c.@95c. COFFEE—Fair, 15¼c.; Prime, 17¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 15.
COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 28½c.@28¾c.; Middling Orleans, 29¼c. FLOUR dull and weak; sales [illegible]

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Saturday, May 15.
FLOUR firm, at $4 87½@$5 50. WHEAT—Choice, $1 60@$1 65. Legal tenders, 75¼. MINING STOCKS during the week have been strong, and closed at the following rates: Alpha, $35; Belcher, $32; Bullion, $27; Chollar, $67; Confidence, $37; Crown Point, $67; Empire Mill, $70; Gould & Curry, $112; Hale & Norcross, $180; Imperial, $88; Kentuck, $345; Occidental, $23; Ophir, $28; Overman, $85; Savage, $115; Sierra Nevada, $46; Yellow Jacket, $78.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 15.
FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN quiet at 65c. RYE dull at $1 35. BARLEY—No demand. COTTON unchanged. WHISKY, 88c.; but little was offering at this rate. MESS PORK in good demand; sales of sample bbls. at $30 50; asking, $30 75@$31. BULK MEATS are held firmer; Shoulders, 11¾c.; Sides, 14c.@14¼c. BACON firm and in good demand; sales, 215 hhds. at 13c.@16c.@16¼c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides; ¼c. higher was asked later. Sales of LARD at 17¼c.; held at 17¾c.@18c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, May 15.
FLOUR quiet; Choice Minnesota, $5 75@$6; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $5 25@$5 37; Medium, $4 90@$5 25. WHEAT unsettled at $1 15 for No. 1, and $1 10½ for No. 2. OATS dull at 55c.@56c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. RYE dull. BARLEY nominally unchanged. FREIGHTS firmer. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, May 15.
PROVISIONS steady. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. MESS PORK, $31 25. LARD, in tierces, 19c. Sugar Cured HAMS, 19c. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $5 50; Fancy, $8 50. COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 25¼c. HIGHWINES firm at 90c.@91c. Copper WHISKY in good demand. CORN—Ear, 65c. on the wharf, and 65 from store. OATS, 70c. RYE, $1 45. Leaf TOBACCO firm; sales, 103 hhds. at $4 50@$16 50.

TOLEDO, Saturday, May 15.
FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and lower; Amber, $1 42½ on the spot, and $1 41 seller June; White Michigan, $1 47. CORN declining; sales of No. 1 at 66c., No. 2, 65c. OATS unchanged. RYE dull at $1 12. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 5,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,300 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,300 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 15.
COTTON steady at 28c. for Middling. FLOUR dull and irregular. WHEAT—Receipts small; prices nominal. CORN firm; White, 83c.; Yellow unchanged. OATS dull. RYE dull. MESS PORK quiet at $31 50. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 16¾c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Shoulders, 14¼c. HAMS 19c.@20c. LARD dull at 19c. WHISKY firm, but dull at 99c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, May 15.
COTTON quiet at 27¼c.; receipts, 23 bales; exports, 90 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN, 72c. OATS, 75c. PORK, $31 25@$32. LARD, 19c.@19½c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Sides, 17¼c. Bulk MEATS dull; Shoulders, 12¼c.; Sides, 16¼c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, May 15.
COTTON is quiet; better grades are steady; lower grades are easy; sales 200 bales; Middlings, 27¼c.; receipts, 136 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,177 bales; coastwise, 759 bales.

DETROIT, Saturday, May 15.
WHEAT firm; Extra White Winter, $1 79@$1 80; No. 1 do., $1 60@$1 61; No. 3 do., $1 39; No. 1 Amber, $1 43. CORN, 70c. OATS scarce at 70c.

MOBILE, Saturday, May 15.
COTTON firm and in fair demand; sales, 600 bales; Low Middlings, 25¼c.@25½c.; receipts, 407 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, May 15.
COTTON is quiet but heavy; sales 300 bales; Middlings 27c.; receipts, 345 bales; exports, coastwise, 729 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, May 15.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady at 40½c. RESIN, $2 20@$6 25. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 75@$3. TAR, $2 30.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, May 15.
COTTON is dull; sales 40 bales: receipts, 11 bales; Middlings, 25¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 15.
Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 107¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30¼; Reading Railroad, 49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57. Gold, 139¼.

[Advertisement.]
The vault of the Pennsylvania Clearfield County National Bank could not have been blown open and the $20,000 stolen had the premises been properly protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, which affords more protection to country banks than all other protections together.
Office removed to No. 7 Murray-st.
E. HOLMES.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Steamer	Date	From	To
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Brooklyn	May 6	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Cork	May 18	New-York	Liverpool
Westphalia	May 18	New-York	Hamburg
Cuba	May 19	New-York	Liverpool
Nevada	May 19	New-York	Liverpool
Aleppo	May 20	New-York	Liverpool
Union	May 20	New-York	Bremen
City of Brooklyn	May 22	New-York	Liverpool
Paraguay	May 22	New-York	Liverpool
FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.			
Morro Castle	May 20	New-York	Havana
Henry Chauncey	May 21	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the Westphalia, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the City of Cork, close at 11 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 8:15 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 16—In steamship Aleppo, from Liverpool—Thomas Mandsley, Noah Green, James Brydon, Mary Brydon and child, P. A. Schilh, Mr. and Mrs. Guiseppe Monsini, Miss Monsini, Mrs. A. M. Smith and 2 children, Jacob Wandichlatts, Alex. Ingles, Captain Rich, Miss Rich.

MAY 16—In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg—Ludw. Koster and wife, Jose Fink and Son, Waldemar Herzog, Babette Landauer, Rosine Wassermann, Sophie Wassermann, Babette Rosenthal, Jette Oppenheimer, Bertha Schoenemann, Elise Zacharias, Wilh. Horstmann, Charle Heuer, Louis Schillinger, Theod. Wagner, Isidor Simon, James Silvester, Consul L. R. Roeder.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah—Mrs. B. Finnegan, J. Shannon and wife, Wm. Sturgis, Jr., Benj. Hopkins, G. A. Peabody, H. D. Law and family, H. R. Crosby, Jno. Neilson and wife, Miss Sturgis, T. Lynch, H. A. Alden, L. Fried, A. Moses, B. C. Preto, N. Hymes, J. W. Reid, Jno. Milligan, G. K. Clark, Jacob Fries, L. A. Palmer, Mrs. Redman, Miss Rutherford, Miss Bahlman, Master Rutherford, L. M. Rutherford, C. Rutherford, G. Gemanden, Mrs. Gemanden, Mrs. Damorer, Mrs. Bryson, Mrs. Brendegee and maid, Geo. Roberts, R. N. Martrol, J. F. Goodrich, T. Early, and 12 steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung and New-Yorker Demokrat, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 4 41 | Sun sets...... 7 12 | Moon sets..12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 33 | Gov. Island.12 23 | Hell Gate.. 1 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, May 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Paraguay, (Br.,) Dixon, London April 26, and Havre 28th, with mdse. and 404 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. May 7, lat. 44 16, lon. 42, passed steamship Bellona, hence for London; 9th, lat. 43 30, lon. 47, passed bark Boller, (Br.,) bound W.; 9th, lat. 42 03, lon. 51 15, signalized brig Cactus, (Br.,) from Newcastle, for Montreal; 11th, lat. 42 15, lon. 47 30, passed an Inman steamer, bound E.

Steamship Bavaria, (N. G.,) Franzen, Hamburg 1st inst., with mdse. and 793 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. 4th, lat. 49 15, lon. 7 39, passed steamship America, hence for Bremen; 7th, lat. 48 56, lon. 25 15, passed a Br. steamship, showing 1 dist. pend. 7,154, bound E. 9th, lat. 46 12, lon. 38 12, passed schr. Berche Angelo, (Fr.,) bound E.; 14th, lat. 40 37, lon. 66 32, passed one of the Bremen steamships, bound E.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, May 4, and Queenstown May 5, with mdse. and 792 passengers to E. Cunard. May 6, 15 miles W. of Fastnet, signalized Br. bark Gargotte; 7th, lat. 50 50, lon. 20 42, at 8 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Russia, hence for Liverpool; 10th, lat. 46 28, lon. 40 34, at 12:20 A. M., exchanged signals with German steamer bound E.; 14th, lat. 41 24, lon. 63 40, at 9:20 A. M., passed a national steamer bound E.; 14th, at 10:30 P. M., 222 miles E. of Sandy Hook signalized, a Cunard steamer bound E.; 15th, 9:30 P. M., passed a national steamer bound E.

Steamship General Barnes, Morton, Savannah May 13, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay May 11, with coal and passengers to Snow & Burgess.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Alexandria with flour, &c., to Phillips & Brown.

Bark M. H. Culbert, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, Buenos Ayres 59 ds., with hides and wool to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather. Crossed the equator April 26, in lon. 40 30.

Bark Golden West, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Rand, Santiago de Cuba 21 ds., with sugar to J. M. and L. de Rivera. Vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Had light winds and calms almost the entire passage. Sld. in company with French bark Creole for Bordeaux.

Bark Levinia, (of Eastport,) Davis, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to E. Skiddy—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Wheatland, (of Baltimore,) Bursley, Buenos Ayres March 21, with hides to Dewing, Oerners & Co. Crossed the equator April 23.

Bark Aries, (Br.,) Miller, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar and 2 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Bark Mary & Louisa, (of Brookhaven,) Davis, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood and 3 passengers to Jones Smith & Co. Had light winds and calms almost the whole passage.

Bark Atlantic, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Newport, Eng., 54 ds., with railroad iron to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Came the Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, Demerara 16 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Had southerly winds and fine weather.

Brig Voland, (of Arichat,) Genien, Little Glace Bay 8 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Gipsey, Bernbaum, of and from St. Croix 10 ds., with sugar and 3 passengers to P. Hanford & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Clara Jenkins, (of Bangor,) Gilkey, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Susan Bergen, (of Brookhaven,) Davis, Palermo March 20, and Gibraltar April 7, with fruit to Jas. Robinson & Co. Had light winds and calms the first part of passage, and heavy westerly gales the latter part.

Brig Canada, of Jersey, Orsato, Rio Janeiro 35 ds., with coffee and rosewood to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Sailed in company with schr. Roseland, (Br.) for New-York, and parted company with her May 4, in lat. 4 S., lon. 37. Crossed the Line April 29, in 33 30. Left in port barks Circassian, (Br.,) and Mary Hamilton, (Br.,) for New-York next day.

Brig Nellie Husted, Mulany, Messina 47 ds. and Gibraltar 25 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co.; vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in company with bark Rosedale, for New-York; has been 17 ds. west of the Banks, with westerly winds.

Brig Gypsy Queen, (of Portland,) York, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to master. Sailed in co. with brig George Burnham for New-York; May 12, lat. 33, lon. 77, had a gale from S. E.; stove boat and received other damage.

Brig Ana, Flury, of and from Gibraltar, 40 ds., with mdse. and 2 passengers to A. P. Francis.

Brig Harold, (of St. John, N. B.,) Sinclair, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to P. J. Nevius & Sons. Sld. in co. with brig Clara Brown, for New-York.

Brig Carmina, (Ital.,) Ferraro, Girgenti Sept. 28, and Gibraltar Nov. 12, via Bermuda April 28, with sulphur, &c., to Funch, Meyo & Co. Put into Bermuda Feb. 18, with loss of spars and sails.

Brig Solway Queen, (Br.,) Griffiths, Pernambuco 30 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Persia, for New-York; 13th inst., lat. 39 10, lon. 73 30, spoke bark Idolique, from Shields for Philadelphia.

Brig Nellie, Davis, St. Croix 14 days, with sugar and molasses to Rosch, Bros. & Coffey. Had light winds and calms the entire passage; left in port brig Gipsey for New-York in 3 ds., and brig Uruguay, for do. in 6 ds.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lighthourne. Sld. in co. with brig Mercedes, for New-York.

Brig James Davis, (of Stockton,) Stowers, Cardenas 8 days, with molasses to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Niagara, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Holmes, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to James Edmiston & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Nova, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Gitoliner, Sagua 15 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Brig Jas. Murchie, (of St. Stephen's, N. B.,) Grant, Havana 15 ds., with sugar and cedar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Mercedes, (of Turk's Island,) Kohl, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova. Sld. in co. with bark Jova, for New-York.

Brig Kate Foster, (of Cherryfield, Me.,) Ficketts, Para April 22, with mdse. to F. Moran.

Brig Eureka, (of Lowell, N. S.,) Dinsmore, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Maud, (of Halifax,) Marshall, Seville 58 ds., with mdse. to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Ernestine, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Knight, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, Virginia.

Schr. Clara, (Br.,) Whitney, Cephalonia March 8, via Gibraltar April 7, with currants to Brown Bros. & Co.

Schr. Piscataqua, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Humphrey, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Enoss; 14th inst., lat. 35 40, lon. 74 48, spoke schr. R. C. Thomas from Matanzas for Philadelphia.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine,) Hutchinson, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe & Co. In coming up the Bay yesterday afternoon was struck by a whirlwind; lost foresail and jib. Left in port brig Annie Gardner, for New-York in 6 ds.; brig Suwanee, hence, discharged.

Schr. Iris (of Sydney, C. B.,) Peters, Puerto Cabello 12 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to Schuchardt & Gebhard, Lots & Co; vessel to Haney & Parker. Left in port brig Herman, to sail next day for Philadelphia; 5th inst. lat. 25 20, lon. 69 10, spoke brig John Crystal, from Ponce, P. R., for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

Schr. Fred. Smith, (of Bangor,) Smith, Barbadoes 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Zeluff, Virginia.

Schr. Ella May, (of Provincetown,) Allen, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to James Douglas. Left in port schr. Charles C. Warren, for New-York, on May 12, and schrs. Edwin Scosgrave and Garland on the 14th.

Schr. Union, (of Harrington, Me.,) Leighton, Barbados 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Bowring & Archibald—vessel to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Island Belle, (of Vinalhaven,) Pierce, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. R. P. Chase, (of Frankfort, Me.,) Collins, Arroyo, P. R., 8 ds., with sugar to Thayer & Sargent.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Indianola, Texas, 15 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Brilliant, (of Nassau,) Bethel, Eleuthera 6 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson.

Schr. Martha Sargent, Lawson, Eastport, Me., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Wild Hunter, (Br.,) Sheffield, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. John Adams, Whittemore, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mattie E. Laber, Cook, New-Orleans 12 ds., with [illegible] to master.

Schr. Louisa Newton, (of Bluehill, Me.,) Gray, Sisal 15 ds., with logwood, hemp, &c., to Marcial & Co.—vessel to Thayer & Sargent.

Schr. Annie A. Rich, (of Boston,) Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. May Flower, (Br.,) Smith, Messina 50 ds., with fruit, &c., to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to C. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar April 11. Has had strong westerly gales with much rain during latter part of passage.

Schr. Mary Willey, Mason, Bangor, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Bay State, Wall, Calais, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Orion, Osborn, Millbridge, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. G. E. Sagraine, French, Virginia.

Schr. Adeline, (of Machias,) Wright, Barbadoes 18 ds., with sugar to T. T. and F. A. Dwight, vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Has had fine weather.

Schr. Moses G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.
Schr. John Tway, Inman, Virginia.
Schr. B. Oliphant, Truax, Virginia.
Schr. Copy, Smith, Portland.
Schr. Elizabeth B., Hogan, Bristol.
Schr. Josephine, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. Scotia, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish.
Schr. Sunny South, Sterling, Virginia.
Schr. S. C. Evans, Hamilton, Fall River.
Schr. Mary Haley, Davis, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Deborah Jones, Wilson, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. C. S. Watson, Adams, New-Haven.
Schr. Belle, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. Charlotte Brown, Robbins, Virginia.
Schr. F. G. Russell, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Rondout, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Jonathan Cone, Eaton, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. William Cane, Hall, South Amboy, for Bristol.
Schr. M. A. Fowler, White, Rondout, for Stamford.
Schr. Mary Dilks, Smith, Port Johnson, for Boston.
WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 16—Arr. ship Zirni, from Liverpool; bark Lawrence, Messina; schrs. Seud, Charleston; Lucy H. Collins, Wilmington.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 14, A. M.—Arr. brigs Wm. R. Sawyer, Wallace, Port Johnson for Boston; Monica, McCobb, Wilmington, N. C., for do.; Nathaniel Stevens, Saunders, Georgetown, S. C., do. for Bath; schrs. John A. Dix, Jones, New-York for Harwich; Unexpected, (Br.,) Ludlow, Fall River for St. John, N. B.; Harmonia, Warren, Port Johnson for Boston; Adolph Hugel, Robinson, Philadelphia for do.; Amelia H. Leaning, Brown, Newburyport for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. R. H. Shannon, Lucy M. Collins, Frank B. Colton, Crescent Lodge, C. C. Brooks; brig Geo. S. Prescott, Mills, Vinalhaven for Philadelphia.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Sardinian, Holbrook; Vicksburg, Kelleck, Rockland for New-York; Northern Light, Buckminster, Vinalhaven for do.; Grand Island, McIntire, Camden for Providence; Martha Maria, Dean, Georgetown, S. C., for Boston; Bonetta, (Br.,) Clark, Walton, N. S., for Bridgeport, Conn.; Frolic, Dillingham, from Boston.

May 15, A. M.—No arrivals.

Sld. brig Geo. C. Prescott; schrs. Abner Taylor, Lilian M. Warren, Jas. Wm. Fish, John Lancaster, Lucy A. Blossom, J. B. Marshall, Galota, Wm. McCobb, Nellie Belle, Ada S. Allan, Eben C. Brown, A. H. Leaming, Sardinian, Northern Light, Bonetta, (Br.,) John A. Dix, Montebello, Vicksburg.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15—Arr. ship Ellen Goodspeed, Old Colony and Annie Sise, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Edward Van Housen, one of the deck hands of the steamship Joe Baker, died this morning at the Seamen's Retreat, from the injuries received by the explosion of the boiler of the above vessel on last Tuesday morning in the Bay.

Spoken, &c.

Ella—schr., from St. Marc, Hayti, for Boston, May 15, lat. 38, lon. 74.

At Demerara, April 30, brig Annie Gardner, for New-York in 3 ds.; also brig Suwannee and schr. Vicksburg, disch'g.; schr. Annie Whitney left on previous day for New-York.

F. French—schr., hence for Abacos, May 8, 20 miles N. of Elbow Cay Light.

Solway Queen—brig, (of Arran,) from —— for New-York, was signalized May 6, lat. 34 28, lon. 63 31.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, March 31, barks James E. Brett, for New-York, ldg.; Pa Plata, for do., do.; brig Annie Goddard, for do. next day; D. Stockwell, for Boston in 2 ds.

At Eleuthera, May 8, schr. Middleton, for New-York, to sail May 22.

At St. Croix, May 5, brig Uruguay, for New-York in 8 ds.

At Kingston, Jam., April 25, brig Wm. Creevy, for New-York in 3 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

PLYMOUTH, May 16.—The steamship Germania, of the Hamburg-American line, from New-York May 4, arrived at 11 o'clock last night, and this morning sailed for Cherbourg, on her way to Hamburg.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 16.—The steamship Donau, from New-York for Bremen, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 16.—The Cunard steamship Siberia, from New-York May 5, arrived here at 2 o'clock P. M., for Liverpool.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
260 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Is offering daily, CHEAP FOR CASH, in quantities to suit everybody, TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, SPICES, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS, MACKEREL, FOREIGN FRUITS, FLOUR, choicest brands in market. One price house.

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-St., Up Stairs,
OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE
Gorham Mf'g Company
STERLING SILVER WARE
Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.
The Gorham factory is the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IN THE WORLD, possessing all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, and employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods, beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.
A complete assortment of Gorham Electro-Plate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

Great Reduction in Prices.
CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
We this day issue a NEW CATALOGUE, in which we print our VERY LOWEST PRICES, and from which we make no DISCOUNTS OR DEVIATION whatever.
Our object is to furnish to our Patrons THE VERY BEST PIANOS which can be manufactured, and at the VERY LOWEST PRICES which will yield us a fair remuneration.
Rosewood 7-octave Square Pianos,
Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs,
and all Modern Improvements,
at Prices from $475 to $600.
It will be our aim, as it has been during the past FORTY-SEVEN YEARS, to make the VERY BEST POSSIBLE INSTRUMENTS in every respect. Our rules are: NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK DONE TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
Rosewood 7 1-3-octave Grand Pianos,
from our latest and best scales,
from $1,050 to $1,300.
OUR PRICES are set as LOW as they possibly can be to insure the MOST PERFECT WORKMANSHIP, and the VERY BEST QUALITY OF MATERIALS used in every branch of the business.
EVERY PIANO MADE BY US IS FULLY WARRANTED, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.
CHICKERING & SONS,
11 East 14th-st., NEW-YORK. 246 Washington-st., BOSTON.

"BERRIAN"
HOUSE-FURNISHING
HARDWARE.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO THE STOCK BY RECENT IMPORTATIONS.
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, REFRIGERATORS, KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c.
LEWIS & CONGER,
No. 180 Broadway.

SILVER-PLATED
BAKING
DISH
RECEPTACLES.
A novel and beautiful article of table furniture, is used with ordinary crockery dish, and therefore an improvement over others in the market. Also complete TABLE OUTFITS in PLATED WARE and CUTLERY.
Call and examine.
ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.
Manufacturers, No. 20 John-st., N. Y.

WILCOX
SILVER PLATE
COMPANY.
Manufacturers of the finest quality of Electro Plate, invite the attention of the trade to their stock of Silver-plated Goods at their new salesroom, No. 21 Maiden-lane. All goods bearing their trade mark are warranted quadruple plate. Factories at West Meriden, Conn.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,
AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

Improved French Range.
MANUFACTURED BY
BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.,
NOS. 247 AND 249 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE SPRINGFIELD
GAS MACHINE,
FOR LIGHTING COUNTRY RESIDENCES AND MANUFACTORIES.
These celebrated MACHINES are sold by GILBERT & BARKER, General Agents, No. 90 Crosby-st., New-York.
(Broadway entrance through Covell & Co.'s, No. 554.)
ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS, giving full descriptions of the MACHINE, and also testimonials from, and reference to, some hundred persons who have used them for a number of years, can be had upon application, or will be mailed upon request.
"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!!
Notice is hereby given that Messrs. GILBERT & BARKER, of New-York, have the exclusive right to sell the patented GAS MACHINE which we manufacture, and which is known as the 'SPRINGFIELD GAS MACHINE,' for all the States of the Union, excepting the New-England States; therefore all applications for Machines, or for Agencies for their sale, coming from any quarter, (excepting New-England,) should be made to them. Springfield Gas Machine Co. HENRY COOLEY, Treasurer and Agent.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April, 1869."

70,000 CURES OF DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, DIARRHŒA, AND LIVER DISORDERS, BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD,
REVALENTA,
which saves fifty times its cost in medicines. Copies of cures may be had gratis; tins, 1 lb., $1 25; 2 lbs., $2 25.
REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in packets, $1 50.
DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., N. Y.
BROWN, No. 865 Broadway, and all grocers.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
This is admitted to be the fact by the thousands who are now using Dr. Tobias' Celebrated Venetian Liniment. It has been introduced since 1847; and no one once trying it is ever without it. It will positively cure the under-mentioned complaints, if used as directed:
Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Mosquito Bites, and Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. Also taken internally, for Cholera, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Colic, Sea Sickness, Spasms, &c. It is perfectly harmless to take internally. (See oath accompanying each bottle.) It has never failed to cure every case of Diarrhea, Dysentery and Croup, if used when first taken. Always have a bottle in the house in readiness, and you will never regret it.
Price, Fifty Cents and One Dollar. Sold by the Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. Depot, No. 10 Park-place, New-York.

REMOVAL.—TODD & RAFFERTY HAVE removed their machinery depot to No. 10 Barclay-st. Works at Paterson, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 232, May 15, 1869.
65, 37, 74, 18, 59, 63, 55, 70, 12, 39, 16, 72, 36.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 233, May 15, 1869.
61, 75, 13, 77, 21, 71, 67, 18, 14, 31, 26, 75, 41.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 283, May 15, 1869.
51, 46, 19, 50, 59, 57, 43, 78, 10, 77, 2, 22, 32.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 284, May 15, 1869.
18, 65, 5, 77, 26, 10, 53, 67, 37, 11, 47, 42, 34.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.